

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Twenty
Page

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PARIS UNMOVED BY COMPACT BETWEEN ITALY AND TURKEY

Secret Treaty Causes Little Surprise as Drift Was Seen in That Direction

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 7.—That there should be a treaty between Italy and Turkey pledging Italian support for the restoration of the Turkish Empire and promising batteries of heavy guns to the Turks comes as no surprise to all students of international affairs in Europe. Recently France has been held up as especially friendly with Turkey and certainly the signing of the Ankara Treaty, certain incidents in connection with the delivery of arms at the end of the Briand régime, articles in the leading newspapers, such as *Le Temps*, which has become completely Turkophile, show clearly that France is bent on a revision of the *Sèvres* Treaty.

But it was in reality Italy who began this movement for resumed friendship with the Turks. At the time of the San Remo Conference it was impossible not to be struck by the hospitality enjoyed in Italy by the Turks. At that moment there was no indication of fraternization after the war, except as between the Italians and the Turks. If San Remo saw the framing of the treaty, there was never any attempt on the part of Italy to disown her sentiments. She surrendered the zone, rightly or wrongly allocated during the war to her in Asia Minor, and so started the general trend toward irresponsibility.

It cannot be denied that the Greeks have become exceedingly unpopular in allied countries, and only England still remains on the side of Greece. Even England shows signs of weakening. A distinction is, of course, drawn between the Greeks of Constantine and the Greeks of Venizelos, but even the famous statesman would now find it difficult to change the current. By insidious propagandist methods, by statecraft which is not unskillful, but by military methods which are utterly ruthless, Turkey has thrown into doubt the whole allied victory and artfully hangs upon the danger of a general Muhammadan rising if she is oppressed.

The fear of a revolt in Muhammadan possessions has had considerable influence, though less in England, who has more to lose, than in other countries. It has surely become clear that concessions to the Turks in no way placate them. Revolts continue to be fomented from Syria to India, from Tripoli to Tunisia.

At the same time, reports of Turkish atrocities cannot be hushed up. All evidence received here shows that there is a deliberate attempt to exterminate the Christian communities in Anatolia. The Christian Science Monitor representative has had in Paris recently undeniable testimony of the brutal proceedings toward the Armenians and Ottoman Greeks. In these circumstances it seems almost incredible that so many helping hands are stretched out to put the Turkish Empire, which was crumbling, on a solid basis again. But, unfortunately, it has to be recognized that such is the present drift and the Italo-Turkish Treaty, therefore, causes no excessive astonishment.

Greeks Express Satisfaction

ATHENS, June 7.—The news of America's decision to take part in the commission of inquiry into the alleged Turkish atrocities which will generally study conditions in Asia Minor has been received here with expressions of deep satisfaction and gratitude.

PROFESSOR MILLIKAN LECTURES IN BELGIUM

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, June 7.—Professor Millikan of Washington last evening commenced a lecture course at Brussels University before a large and enthusiastic audience, including Henry P. Fletcher, the American Ambassador. Professor de Doderer of Brussels introduced Professor Millikan, inviting the audience to accept in the lecturer a representative of the great American nation.

Professor Millikan discoursed on the great characteristics of the American nation based on unity of language and alluded to Herbert Hoover, who revivified Belgium during the German occupation and represented the embodiment of true Americanism. After the lecture a reception took place, given by the governor of the university in honor of Mr. Fletcher and Professor Millikan. Dr. Hager, president of the university, congratulated both the Ambassador and the lecturer.

STRIKERS PRESERVE ORDER

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 7.—Strike leaders today took over the duty of preserving order in the cotton mill strike, by agreement with Chief of Police M. J. Healy.

When the gates of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company's Coolidge Mill opened, a crowd estimated at 1000 was waiting the adjoining streets, with vice-president James Starr of the United Textile Workers of America, and organizer Horace Riviere personally keeping the strikers and sympathizers moving. Patrolmen were in the omng. There was some shouting.

ITALIANS PREVENT ZANELLA FOLLOWERS FROM ENTERING Fiume

By Special Cable

ROME, June 7.—Deplorable incidents occurred on Monday in Fiume. A party of 30 followers of Ricardo Zanella, deposed President of Fiume, tried to re-enter Fiume with arms, in order to take action against the Fascisti. Italian carabiniers prevented their entry and fighting followed, one Italian soldier being killed and another injured.

The conflict created the deepest impression in Fiume and in Italy. The Fascisti in Fiume were urgently summoned, but so far have taken no decision. The prefect of Susak in deploring the conflict assured the Italian commander that he would expel the disturbers of the peace.

The incident, though deplorable, should not have political consequences, as the Jugo-Slavs are not connected with it.

SENATOR CONDEMS LABOR DECISION

Mr. La Follette Says Supreme Court "Went Out of Way to Change Law"

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Declaring that the Supreme Court decision in the Coronado coal case was the "most ominous in what it foreshadows for the future of union labor in this country," Robert La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, today issued a statement in which he criticised the court. The opinion, he stated, was "significant because of what the court says on questions not involved in the case rather than because of anything that it actually decided."

After reviewing the conditions which led up to and prevailed during the strike in the Arkansas coal mines in 1914, upon which the case was based, Mr. La Follette said: "A six-line decision was all that was required to dispose of the case on its merits, for the Supreme Court was reluctantly obliged to admit the fact as I have stated," the reference being to his assertion that "there is not and never was any case against the defendants in the federal court."

The Supreme Court, however, Mr. La Follette added, "went out of its way through 29 pages to berate the defendants and to characterize them as outlaws and murderers, and the Chief Justice wound up his opinion by saying:

"The circumstances are such as to awake a regret that in our view of the federal jurisdiction, we cannot affirm the judgment."

The court also went out of its way, he said, "to change the law as it has existed in the United States since the beginning of the Government, that uncorporated associations, such as are involved here, could not be sued as an entity." Reviewing what it stated was the authority of the court upon which it based that finding, Mr. La Follette charged that "Chief Justice Taft neglected to state that as a result of the Taff-Vale case, the British Parliament passed a statute which cut up that decision root and branch and made it impossible for an English court to ever render a similar decision."

Coronado to Ask Rehearing

PORT SMITH, Ark., June 7.—A rehearing will be asked in the suit of the Coronado and associate companies against the International and District Mine Workers Union and others, it was announced here today by J. B. McDonough, one of the attorneys for the companies.

KINK BLOWS UP PORTS

By Special Cable

ROME, June 7.—King Victor Emanuel yesterday in the presence of the authorities and the American Ambassador inaugurated the works for the amplification of Palermo Harbor, which was completed in 1914. On the King pressing a button the old fortifications in the port were blown up.

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GREEK BANKS CONSORTIUM

ATHENS, June 7.—The banks consortium in Greece is threatened. The exhaustion of funds will be made up by the Greek banks in a general participation to the extent of one half billion drachmas.

ALLIES ENLARGE BANKERS' POWERS ON GERMAN LOAN

Financial Experts Invited by Reparation Commission to Make Recommendations

PARIS, June 7 (By The Associated Press)—The allied Reparation Commission by a three to one vote, overruling France's negative ballot, gave the bankers' committee today full authority to propose an international loan for Germany on any basis the committee thinks desirable. The bankers, however, indicated their disposition not to take any action that would be in opposition to the French Government's wishes.

The bankers decided not to reach a conclusion today, but to reflect upon the situation, discuss it among themselves, and meet tomorrow for a more formal exchange of views, and to determine whether they could go ahead with the loan or not.

The opinion that appeared to prevail among the bankers as they began their informal discussions was that the view of its interests taken by the principal creditor, the French Government, ought to be the controlling factor. The bankers, it was pointed out, have seen from the first that there were great difficulties in the way of the flotation of a loan and therefore they are not surprised at the turn events have taken.

M. Poincaré Urged to Withdraw Veto

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 7.—Grave developments are taking place in the loan situation. Something like an ultimatum was presented to Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, last night. He was informed that the most serious consequences would result from his veto. The bankers' committee demands entire freedom to report on the possibilities of a loan, and a loan necessarily involves consideration of whether Germany is saddled with impossible reparations liabilities. Really a bitter fight has been proceeding in the Reparation Commission.

Contrary to expectations, the majority showed itself in unofficial conversations in favor of allowing the bankers to speak out. This means that Belgium has joined with England and Italy. Belgium, of course, stands to receive from the loan priority payments and has thus every reason to support those who would permit full freedom. Therefore, although there is a possibility that in the actual voting Belgium may not be so positive it is now anticipated that the refusal of France will be swamped.

Mr. Poincaré is asked to withdraw his opposition. If he does not, then it is the intention of the members to vote and to make the vote public. With a majority of the votes the bankers' committee will be empowered to report frankly. Should there be a deadlock on the Reparation Commission, or should France find a majority before the bankers would not touch the total reparation debt, but would suspend payments for 20 years, long enough for lenders to the loan to receive interest and capital. During this period the bankers calculate that Germany could find 2,500,000 gold marks annually.

It is hoped that M. Poincaré will not run the risk of showing the divisions of European countries and so not only destroying the present prospects of the loan. It is possible too that, if beaten, there will be resignations of an important character from the Reparation Commission. Thus another and truly serious crisis has been reached. A compromise is possible. One scheme before the bankers would not touch the total reparation debt, but would suspend payments for 20 years, long enough for lenders to the loan to receive interest and capital. During this period the bankers calculate that Germany could find 2,500,000 gold marks annually.

This may not be true of the next year or two, but it is true of 20 years. Germany should be pleased to accept a flat rate, for at present she owes 2,000,000,000 marks fixed annuity and variable annuity, based on exports, which should reach several billions more. France may be content if her face is saved and there is no reduction.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

ALLIES ENLARGE BANKERS' POWERS ON GERMAN LOAN

Democracy Worried Lest Their Opponents Are Becoming Progressive En Masse

PARIS, June 7 (By The Associated Press)—WASHINGTON, June 7—It would be difficult, if not impossible, to give an exact interpretation of the feeling among politicians regarding the success of Smith W. Brookhart in the Republican senatorial primaries in Iowa.

The "regulars" have received such a blow that they are stunned, and the Progressives are just beginning to awake to their achievements as exemplified in this case as in those which have gone before in Indiana and Pennsylvania.

This remark applies to Democrats quite as much as to Republicans. In the beginning the Democrats were inclined to regard the success of the progressives as an indication of a break in Republican ranks.

Now they are beginning to fear that the entire Republican party is going over to progressivism and they feel that with their opponents united on progressive policies they are far more formidable than when working together as regulars in the old school.

Even President Has "Leanings"

As an indication of the trend in Republican ranks it is indicated that even the President himself is by no means as antagonistic to the new thought as is generally supposed. Heretofore he has been counted as a very Rock of Gibraltar by the conservatives and it has been believed that he would stand after all others had fallen. He has said nothing beyond making the statement a few days ago that Messrs. Pinchot and Beveridge were his friends, but there are those close to him who say that he is not "hopeless."

As for Mr. Brookhart, he is considered and pronounced to be a "consistent radical." By this is meant to be that he is an Iowa radical. He started in as a follower of Senator Albert B. Cummins when that gentleman, then Governor of Iowa, was attracting the attention of the country by his advanced thought; but he did not follow Mr. Cummins when he swerved from the progressive course. He has been identified right along with the Kenyon wing of his party and within the past fortnight has defined his position in a negative way by saying publicly.

"I am not a Mark Hanna Republican, a Penrose or a Newberry Republican. On the other hand I am a Lincoln Republican, a Roosevelt Republican and a Kenyon Republican."

Mr. Brookhart is a practicing lawyer, a man capable of strong and straightforward speech. So far as known here he has not held public office before, but he has been identified with the militia and rose to the rank of colonel during the late war. He is one of the country's expert riflemen. He was supported in his campaign by the Non-Partisan League newspapers, but it is not known whether as a senator he would assimilate himself with that one but two reports issued.

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

JUNE 7, 1922

General
Aliens Enlarge Bankers' Powers..... 1
Iowa Primary Stirs All Parties..... 1
Drive Outlined to Elect Mr. Ford..... 1
M. Poincaré Urged to Withdraw Veto..... 1
Ambassadors Defend Utterances..... 1
Mr. La Follette Condemns Coronado Case..... 1
Arthur Griffith Arrives in London..... 1
Italy's Turcopole Policy..... 1
Clean News Essential for Young..... 1
Princeton Battle Monument to Be Unveiled This Week..... 1
Inquest on Disputed Tell of Political Unrest in Dakota..... 1
Non-operation Movement Failing..... 1
Prisoners Respond to Kindness..... 1
Rotarians Accept New Constitution..... 1
India Explains Delayed Action..... 1
Celebration of Waitangi Treaty Recalls "Maori's Magna Charta"..... 1
Europe Watched Experiment with Compulsory Work Law..... 1
Financial

Dividends Declared..... 1
Money Market..... 1
Paper Concern Plans Expansion..... 1
Harvey S. Firestone's Portrait..... 1
Atlantic Free Trade Association..... 1
Atlantic Model Corporation..... 1
Seven-Year Record of M. K. & T. 12
Hide Market Shows Boom..... 13
London Stock Market Dull..... 13
Tariff Enactment Concerns Wool Trade..... 13
Sporing

France to Hold Olympic Games..... 14
Kirkwood Wins at Glencairn..... 14
Missouri Valley Bosh..... 14
Pickups..... 14

Miss Collett Wins Title..... 14

Senior Golfers at Woodland..... 14

English Association Football Season..... 14

Features

Washington's Passing Show..... 14

Plan to Make Whitman's House a Memorial..... 14

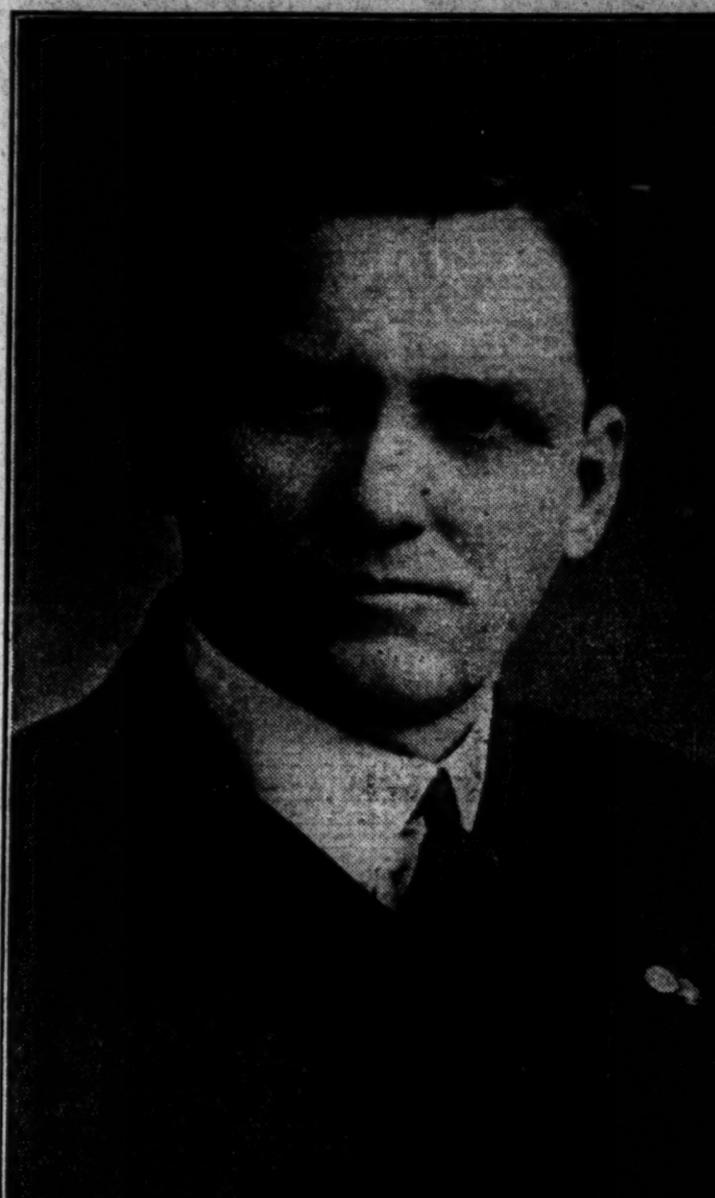
The Page of the Seven Arts..... 14

Book Reviews and Literary News..... 14

Home Forum..... 14

Editorials..... 14

Iowa Republicans' Nominee for Senator



Col. Smith W. Brookhart
Candidate Chosen in Primaries From Field of Six Is Looked On as a Champion of Progressive Ideas

ARTHUR GRIFFITH ARRIVES IN LONDON

Dail Eireann President to Again Meet Cabinet Including Mr. Lloyd George

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 7.—The Irish election situation continues to develop upon lines indicated in yesterday's Christian Science Monitor.

A number of independent candidates especially from the Farmers' Party have withdrawn in consequence of the Collins-De Valera circular. In County Clare, for example, where four independent candidates had given notice of their intention to contest the candidature of Eamon de Valera and three other candidates, no contest will now take place, "national interests being the reason given for this change of plans. Much the same has happened in five other group constituencies with the result that 30 present members of the Dail have been already declared re-elected.

In the remaining 21 group constituencies contests are still to take place but this does not represent the corresponding opportunity for the voters to express their opinion, as a single outside competitor in any group constituencies renders necessary an election for all the seats in that group, and opposition in a good many cases is now unlikely to be pressed seriously.

Fighting on the frontier has in the meanwhile given place to a wordy warfare concerning the responsibility for the lives that have been lost. Michael Collins and Arthur Griffith, it will be remembered, repudiated all responsibility for the infringement of the frontier complained of by the Ulster Government, whereas their military representatives at Ballygarvan's Bush barracks, Dublin, now claim that it was "our troops" which were engaged in fighting at Pettigo. This is a matter, however, which can well be left to be settled by negotiation, since for the time being, at least, order appears to have been restored.

Mr. Griffith has spent an extra day in Ireland in consultation with his colleagues, but he is expected here today to resume the negotiations with the British Cabinet, which it is still confidently hoped may result in a mutual agreement over the vexed question of the text of the Irish constitution.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

affect morale, President Jewell said, because the employees would not be able to give their highest efficiency as under "just conditions." The decisions he said, did not measure up to a minimum "efficiency wage."

He also pointed out that evidence offered the board at the wage hearings in Chicago, showed that present wages would not secure enough food for the railroad man's family.

Strike Thought Probable

TOLEDO, June 7—A strike of railroad employees will probably come about July 15, in the opinion of F. R. Lee, president of the federated shop crafts of the Wabash railroad system, who is presiding at the biennial convention of the federation being held here this week.

"I am satisfied that the shopmen will vote almost unanimously for a strike," he said today.

DEFENSE ENTERED BY AMBASSADORS

(Continued from Page 1)

speech in the Senate yesterday was erroneously described, has shown to Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, a stenographic copy of his address in Chicago. The state department possibly may take some steps in the matter.

The Ambassador delivered his speech March 12, giving some figures to show the extent of the trade of the United States with Great Britain. He suggested that "the resumption of the foreign trade and the prosperity that comes from it are largely dependent upon the capacity of the British Empire to buy your goods and to pay for them with dollars in America."

Reference to Merchant Marine

The reference to the merchant marine, according to the stenographic report was as follows:

"Another large part of the British purchases in this country was paid for through credits established on account of services rendered by the British Merchant Marine, by British insurance companies, by education given in Britain, and in other less important ways. There is a great change, again as a result of the war, now taking place in connection with the rendering of those services. You, in your own interests, are building up a great merchant marine. It is, of course, your right to do so; but let us remember that, when it comes to the question of the balance of trade between the countries, that means that there will be diminished credits—dollar credits—for the British to purchase your goods within this country."

How Mr. Watson Is Quoted

Mr. Watson is quoted in the Congressional Record today as saying: "We must not have an American Merchant Marine, must not have a merchant marine on this side. Who said so? The British Ambassador. We must use British ships, we must employ the British Merchant Marine to do our carrying. This mighty nation, situated as it is between the two imperial seas of the world, ought to have the carrying trade of the earth and their American commerce in American ships, built by American laboring men, investing American capital, and flying always the American flag. Is not that the right policy for the United States? Oh, but our friend from abroad says no; we must use British ships; we must not have an American Merchant Marine, or they will not trade with us."

GAS COMPANY HELD FOR DAMAGE TO TREES

SALEM, Mass., June 6 (Special)—Under a decision rendered by the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth in the case of the City of Salem against the Salem Gaslight Company, the ruling is made that the gaslight company is liable for injury done to trees by escaping gas.

The decision is in suit for damages filed by the city of Salem against the Gaslight Company in 1916, in which it was claimed that six trees in Essex Street, near the Salem Public Library, were destroyed because of escaping gas.

The case was finally brought up to the Supreme Court, which has overruled the objections of the gaslight company and found for the city.

Anthracite Scale Board

To Ask for Strike Authority

HAZLETON, Pa., June 7—The anthracite miners scale committee today gave out a statement that it will ask for a referendum vote authorizing it to turn the hard coal suspension into a strike if the situation demands it. The reply to the operators, which is believed to be a formal rejection of arbitration as submitted by the employers, will be withheld until presented to the mine owners.

TROOPS TO STAY ON GROUND

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 7—Gov. Sam Souci has refused to honor the demand of the voters of the town of West Warwick that he withdraw immediately the National Guard troops which, since last February, have been on mill strike duty in the Pawtuxet Valley.

The demand was made in resolutions adopted by the annual town meeting. The Governor's reply, read last night to the town council, declares that the executive "cannot consider" withdrawing the troops at this time. The state adjutant-general and the sheriff of Kent County, the letter says, advised against removing the military.

SCHOOL OBSERVES ANNIVERSARY
FARMINGTON, N. H., June 7 (Special)—Farmington High School will observe the fiftieth anniversary of its founding, during commencement week, which opens today to continue through Thursday. Events of the week are final examinations, a graduation dinner, a formal banquet, and the seniors' reception. Arrangements for the observance are in charge of Allen R. Foley, headmaster at the school, and Ralph A. Nutter, president of the senior class.

ITALY'S TURCOPHILE POLICY IS LAID TO TRADE INTERESTS

Signing of Recent Treaty Said to Disqualify Italy From Participation in Settling Near East Dispute

ROME, May 15 (Special Correspondence)—The announcement made in London and severely commented on in the British press, that Italy behind the backs of her Allies had concluded an agreement with the Government of Angora provoked a qualified denial here and a rather violent campaign against Great Britain in some Italian journals. The Italian official version is that there was no agreement with Angora, but that the Government of Constantinople spontaneously offered to Italy certain commercial concessions, which Italy could not well have refused to accept. The Italians add that the French last year really concluded an agreement with the Kemalists, and that so far from having "betrayed" her allies, Italy was "betrayed" by them during and after the war in the Near East.

This counter-accusation presumably refers to the abortive treaty of St. Jean de Maurienne in April, 1917, whereby the Allies are said to have assigned the zone from Adana to Smyrna (afterward given to Greece) as Italy's share of Asia Minor. The Marquess Imperial, formerly Italian Ambassador in London, at any rate complained to a British diplomatist that in this matter Great Britain had not kept her word to Italy. But no written record of what passed between Mr. Lloyd George and Baron Sonnino at the little town in Savoy has ever been published.

Texts Differed

On the other hand, in the eyes of the British Foreign Office, Italy naturally suffers from the strange conduct of Count Sforza, when Foreign Minister, in respect of a former Italio-Kemalist agreement. On that occasion the British and French governments requested him to communicate to their ambassadors in Rome the text of the agreement. He did so, but that which he gave to the French Ambassador differed substantially from that which he handed to the British, because in the latter text one article, and that the most important, pledging Italy to support the Turkish claim for the evacuation of Smyrna and Thrace by the Greeks, was omitted!

The British and French governments compared their respective texts, with the result that this glaring discrepancy was immediately discovered, and Lord Curzon demanded explanations from Count Sforza.

As Count Sforza is now Italian Ambassador in Paris, and is known to hold Turkophile views (acquired when he was Italian representative in Constantinople after the armistice), this new incident is regarded with some suspicion in London.

A further element of insinuation was furnished by connecting the Italian evacuation of the Meander Valley with the rumored agreement. The Italians indignantly deny that there was any connection between the "spontaneous" Turkish concessions" and the meanderings of the Italian troops. They protest that their evacuation of the Meander Valley had no military importance for the Turks, and was, therefore, in no sense what lawyers call a "valuable consideration."

France and Italy Disqualified

One thing, however, emerges clearly from these incidents, that France and Italy, having both made certain more or less definite agreements with, and having been admittedly promised certain concessions from, the Turks, are thereby disqualified from sitting as impartial judges in the Greco-Turkish dispute. The most elementary justice demands that a judge shall have no material interests in common with either of the parties, between whom he is called upon to decide.

In the East presents are not made for nothing, as every European official recognizes by refusing them. Nations, whose interest it is to stand well with one of the rival claimants in an international question, are in the position of advocates, not judges.

Italy's Turkophilic Policy

But Italy has other reasons besides these recent Turkish concessions for taking the Turkish side in the Greco-Turkish question. It is true that Italy deprived Turkey in 1912 by the Libyan war of her last direct possessions in Africa. But in that war there was no real hatred of Turkey; it was merely a war of expediency. A weak Turkey is more popular in Italian political circles than a strong Jugo-Slavia.

The Italians are not sentimentalists in politics; they are not haunted by the memories of the Italian Philhellenes, Santarossa and Fratti. What influences them is the question of their interests.

Now they regard with alarm the increase of the Greek mercantile marine.

They rejoiced openly at the fall of Eleutherios Venizelos, and they still hold the 13 southern sporades, on the plea that the Tittoni-Venizelos and Bonin-Venizelos conventions for the cession of Greece of all of those islands except Rhodes are null because the Treaty of Sèvres has not been ratified. They want economic outlets in Asia Minor, and believe that friendship with Turkey is the best means of obtaining them.

Even upon material grounds of interest this seems doubtful, for the Greeks, as the most widespread commercial race in the Levant, can hinder, or help, other races anxious for trade in that region. Witness the assistance rendered by the Greeks to the British in the days of Lord Cromer in Egypt. Besides, the Turks, like true Asiatics, have no love for European powers; their respect it is possible to gain by prestige, but not their affection by diplomacy.

Power in North Africa

Italy is, of course, a Moslem power in northern Africa, where the Turks might, as they have in the past, create trouble by encouraging a Pan-Islamic movement. That was a favorite argument of Count Sforza.

But the "Young" Turks are scarcely very representative apostles of the prophet, nor do the Arabs love them.

The fact that Cavour sent Piedmontese troops to help the Turks

ARTHUR GRIFFITH ARRIVES IN LONDON

(Continued from Page 1)

with the British Cabinet. The Prime Minister, Lloyd George, has left Crichton, Wales, for London.

Mr. Griffith and his colleagues met Winston Churchill, Secretary for the Colonies, during the morning and conferred for two hours with him. Mr. Griffith declined to make any statement regarding this conference, but said another meeting would be held later in the day and probably a further conference tomorrow, although no appointment for the latter had been made.

Moral Consideration
It is certainly pitiable in the twentieth century, after the long experience of what Turkish rule means for the subject Christian populations, that the Italians, like the French, should, for material concessions, abandon the Asiatic Greeks and Armenians to the tender mercies of the "Young" Turks. It was not ever so. The Holy See sent detachment to swell the fleet which defeated the Turks at Lepanto in 1571. Ariosto indignantly asked "why the Turk occupies Constantinople and the best part of the world," and appealed to Italy to avenge herself.

A Venetian statesman in 1463 is reported to have urged the Republic to war against Turkey and to have reproached her for not having helped to save Constantinople and the last Greek and Slav Christian rulers of the Near East, taunting the威尼斯人 with "having abandoned races of the same religion as ourselves for the sake of trade." Yet there have been repeated examples of such betrayals in the history of the last 30 years. It is ludicrous that, after what has been seen, any statesman can trust paper "guarantees" for the protection of the Greeks and still less of the Armenians, for the latter have no independent state of their own to champion their cause, now that the Bolsheviks have overrun the little Armenian Republic of Erivan.

Breach of Entente

Apart from the moral question, there is, too, the breach which the French and Italian separate negotiations with Turkey have made in the solid allied front upon the eastern question. To create discord in the concert of Europe has always been the game of the Turks from Abdul Hamid II to Mustapha Kemal. But it may be asked whether it be Italy's real interest to provoke British criticism, as she has done in this affair.

She is not beloved in France; she has no friends on the eastern shores of the Adriatic; she has alienated Greece; is it wise to give umbrage to the one European country which has always been her friend? To injure her good understanding with England for the sake of a few concessions in Turkey seems like Esau selling his birthright for a mess of pottage. If there is one thing more than another which irritates British ministers it is a policy which is too clever by half. Frankness and the practice of putting all one's cards upon the table are the ways to secure their support.

Moreover, it is well to reflect that at Genoa there were signs of a new quadruple alliance of Germany, Russia, Bulgaria, and Turkey. Should the proposed revision of the Treaty of Sèvres be executed, Bulgaria would in Thrace have a frontier coterminous with Turkey, which could thus send troops through Turkish territory into the Balkans without hindrance. Is it prudent, therefore, for Italy to assist in bolstering up Turkish rule, when by so doing she may be unconsciously helping Germany to recover her influence in Asia Minor.

Then there would be, indeed, a short shrift for Italian concessions under the pressure of German competition in a field which Germany long regarded as hers.

ALLIES ENLARGE BANKERS' POWERS ON GERMAN LOAN

(Continued from Page 1)

nominally of the capital sum. But today is crucial.

German Reparation

Rearrangement Expected

WASHINGTON, June 7—Rearrangement of the present scheme of German reparations is to be expected if tangible results are achieved by the Conference of International Bankers now discussing a loan to Germany at The Hague, in the opinion of government officials.

Laying aside political considerations involved in possible rearrangement of reparations payment and basing their conclusions upon money-market conditions in this country, officials asserted that unless bonds issued under the terms of an international loan to Germany were to be prioritized in German revenues as security in preference to the existing reparation bonds, very few of the new obligations would be absorbed in the American market.

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They rejoiced openly at the fall of Eleutherios Venizelos, and they still hold the 13 southern sporades, on the

plea that the Tittoni-Venizelos and Bonin-Venizelos conventions for the cession of Greece of all of those islands except Rhodes are null because the Treaty of Sèvres has not been ratified. They want economic outlets in Asia Minor, and believe that friendship with Turkey is the best means of obtaining them.

Even upon material grounds of interest this seems doubtful, for the Greeks, as the most widespread commercial race in the Levant, can hinder, or help, other races anxious for trade in that region. Witness the assistance rendered by the Greeks to the British in the days of Lord Cromer in Egypt. Besides, the Turks, like true Asiatics, have no love for European powers; their respect it is possible to gain by prestige, but not their affection by diplomacy.

SHOE BUYERS

Baltimore, Md.—J. Eichengreen of Eichengreen Shoe Company, Essex, Chicago, Ill.—J. P. Bittner of the Boston Store, Essex; H. J. Erwood of Montgomery Ward Company, Touraine; Arthur Finlay of Philadelphia, Essex.

Havana, Cuba—Aldrin of Vincent and Alfred Co., Touraine; Michael Miller of M. Cambor & Co., United States.

Los Angeles, Cal.—C. B. Short and G. R. Bees of Broadway Department Store, Avery.

New York City—Edward Jewell of A. L. Bates & Co., Parker House; M. L. Bleeker of Bleeker Shoe Company, Essex.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—W. M. Sharp of Kaufmann & Sons, United States.

Philadelphia, Pa.—E. M. Scattergood of West Shoe Company, Touraine; P. R. Chandler of W. T. Holmes Shoe Company, Touraine.

Portland, Ore.—W. B. Hargraves, Avery.

St. Louis, Mo.—J. G. Samuels of Samuels Shoe Company, Touraine.

Toledo, O.—C. S. Fauster of Simmons Shoe Company, Touraine.

Cardinal Logue Blames Irish
HAGGARDSTOWN, Dündalk, Ire.

June 7 (By The Associated Press)—

Cardinal Logue, Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland, in a sermon here

today, said that for 700 years the Irish

had been sighing for their freedom,

and it seemed within their grasp at

last.

Unfortunately, however, he continued, "owing to the folly of our own people, instead of taking what is likely to secure that great blessing, there is danger through dissension and division amongst ourselves of its slipping away altogether, and of our being thrown back into the terrible state of chaos and confusion in which the country has been for the past two or three years."

Complete Nomination Returns

DUBLIN, June 7 (By The Associated Press)—Complete returns on nominations for the forthcoming Irish elections show that 34 candidates for membership in the Dail Eireann—17 pro-treaty and 17 anti-treaty—have been returned unopposed. These are from the following constituencies: Clare, Limerick City and East Limerick, Donegal, Leitrim and North Roscommon, South Mayo, West Mayo and North Mayo.

This leaves 20 constituencies in which contests will take place and from which 90 members are to be returned, not counting the four for Trinity College. For these 90 seats, for which coalition candidates are named, 47 Independents will stand for election. They are composed of 18 Laborites, 12 farmers, and 17 representing business or professional interests.

AMERICAN DEBATERS LEAVE

NEW YORK, June 7—Debaters representing New York University leave today on the St. Paul for England, where they will meet teams from British universities—Oxford, Edinburgh, Sheffield, and London. They are prepared to take either side of this question:

"Resolved, that the war debts should be canceled."

Ready for the emergency

SALAD DRESSING **FRUIT PUDDING** **POWDERED PLUM PUDDING**

PEANUT BUTTER

Mrs. Porter's Products can be purchased at the grocery stores of Alaska, Montana, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Utah and Colorado.

Interest your grocer in these products.

Mrs. M. A. PORTER, Seattle, Wash.

OXFORD WOMEN SEEK POSITION IN LAUNDRY

Practically All Applicants Possess University Education

LONDON, June 7

ONE-THIRD JUNE GRADUATES MAY FILL TEACHING RANKS

Seats of Learning Charged With Failure to Influence Students to Follow That Profession

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 7—Teaching as a vocation probably will be elected by one-third of the June graduates in the colleges throughout the United States if the returns from 101 institutions of higher learning containing the last word on the subject may be considered indicative of the general opinion. These 101 colleges represent approximately 10,000 men and women graduates and 100,000 students. The exact figures as sent by their officers show that 3209 out of 9646 are expecting to enter the profession.

Three times as many women as men have chosen teaching in these returns, although about 500 more men than women are represented. The prospective women teachers outnumber the men by 1300, or 50 per cent of the women as against 18 per cent of the men. The proportions who will teach vary widely with the colleges, ranging from 100 per cent in 12 of the smaller institutions to 3 per cent at Williams.

A general idea of how teaching compares in favor with other occupations at the colleges may be gained from the following figures:

	Students
De Pauw	51 or 78 of 152
Oberlin	50 or 115 of 232
Carleton	45 or 40 of 55
Smith	45 or 23 of 506
Radcliffe	40 or 10 of 125
Clark	31 or 21 of 65
Oregon	31 or 77 of 250
Michigan	28 or 227 of 810
Wellesley	28 or 10 of 357
Kentucky University	24 or 50 of 206
Yale	20 or 100 of 453
Cornell	20 or 50 of 272
Missouri University	23 or 60 of 650
Bowdoin	19 or 13 of 70
Colgate	14 or 23 of 135
Vassar	15 or 14 of 102
Dartmouth	10 or 38 of 254
Princeton	10 or 45 of 246
Williams	3 or 2 of 76

Important Considerations

While one-third of the graduates appears to be a very encouraging proportion for the teaching profession, Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the Institute for Public Service, which made the survey, points out five facts which should be considered carefully:

1. The returns are not placement figures but outside estimates which are apt to shrink by fall.

2. Several of the largest colleges where there is strong distaste for teaching have not answered, while others which strongly influence student sentiment have reported a very small number of recruits.

3. The proportion of one in three does not guarantee one in three permanent teachers for the country. For various causes teacher losses are large, many women leave to marry and many men use the work only as a

stepping stone to more remunerative positions.

4. Although the new teachers represent a large percentage of graduates they are a small number in comparison with the need for college-trained teachers for four college classes, all normal school and all high school classes.

5. There is no indication that these recruits are the ablest material in their groups and that they will all succeed in teaching.

In reply to the query as to what the colleges have done to interest their students in the profession it is found that 76 out of the 101 have held no vocational group talks this year for seniors or undergraduates, to show the advantages of the work. In three-quarters of the institutions, therefore, the students choosing teaching have had practically no official encouragement, except in a few individual cases where personal help was given.

Colleges Should Act

On the other hand, at Princeton, where considerable individual talking on the advantages of teaching has been done this year, 45 out of 462 men have said they would teach, or four times the proportion of last year's graduates. What the results would have been had all the colleges given serious thought to manning the educational institutions of the nation properly only can be guessed by instances like this. The outlook for teaching was doubtless more optimistic this spring than last, however, as the returns from the deans of 42 colleges in 1921 showed that more than 50 per cent had done recruiting work to enlist 51 per cent of the graduates.

Mr. Barnes considers the most striking fact of these returns not that 3209 of the 9646 graduates will teach, but that so small a number of colleges has been awake to the duty in training out teachers. "If the colleges and universities do not recruit some of their ablest students," he said, "teaching is bound to lose out because of widely circulated prejudices against teaching. Aggressive and intelligent recruiting can remove the prejudices based on misinformation and the best-liked teachers can do much to make the profession attractive to others. The colleges should be the first to prove that they are doing their best to continue and improve themselves by selling their programs to their own students. This is the best way to secure big enough salaries to remove the prejudices of 'starvation wages.'

LEAD PRICE IS ADVANCED
NEW YORK, June 7.—The American Smelting & Refining Company advanced its price of lead 10 points to 5.75 cents a pound.

Washington's Passing Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, June 6
T HAT Harry M. Daugherty, the Attorney-General, is expecting to carry on extensively in his investigation of war-time profiteering is evidenced by the preparations he is making for the work before him. He not only is engaging a large array of legal talent, but is preparing to employ all other assistance that may be necessary. The old stone building at the corner of Seventh and F streets, formerly occupied by the General Land Office and later by the Post Office Department, has been taken over by the Post Office, and it promises to be filled.

Administration officials are paying considerable attention to the details of the Pan-Pacific Conference which are now being worked out. This conference will be held at Honolulu from Oct. 25 to Nov. 8 under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union. President Harding is one of the honorary presidents, among the others being the prime ministers of Australia, New Zealand and Canada, Prince Takugawa of Japan, the President of China and the King of Siam.

Among the honorary vice-presidents are Charles E. Hughes, Woodrow Wilson and Leonard Wood.

The purpose of the union is to bring about greater advancement of and cooperation among the races and peoples bordering on the Pacific. The tentative program includes commercial problems, transportation and communication, conservation of natural resources, finance and investment, and international relations in the Pan-Pacific area.

At the request of Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, whose jurisdiction covers the territory of Hawaii, the Department of State through its diplomatic agencies has transmitted invitations to Central and South American countries, making it clear, however, that the conference is not under the auspices of the United States Government.

Señorita Graciela Mandubane, delegate from Chile to the Pan-American Conference of Women, asked the League of Women Voters to name 12 women who could serve as an inspiration for work among the women of Chile. The League of Women Voters, not wanting to assume the responsibility for the choice, has left it open to all women of the country to decide, and names are pouring in daily. Evidently, however, there is no unanimity among women as to their foremost representatives. Among those who have been named are Mrs. Woodrow Wilson as "typical of the ideal American wife," Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the ideal political leader; Mrs. Jane Addams, ideal sociological leader; Miss Ida Tarbell, ideal woman publicist; Mrs. M. Carey Thomas, the ideal woman educator; Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, because of her great organizing ability; Miss Alice Robertson, the only woman member of

GOVERNMENT TRIES TO END COAL STRIKE

Mr. Hoover Reports Efforts to Reach Agreement Thus Far Have Been in Vain

WASHINGTON, June 7—Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in a report to the Senate today disclosed that he and James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, had sought recently to present suggestions which it had been hoped would lead to a settlement of the coal strike, but so far their efforts had been without result.

Mr. Hoover's statement, which was the first disclosure that the Government had sought to intervene in the struggle between the United Mine Workers and operators of union fields, was contained in a response to the resolution by David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, adopted by the Senate several days ago calling for information regarding the coal situation.

Replies to the inquiry as to what the colleges have done to interest their students in the profession it is found that 76 out of the 101 have held no vocational group talks this year for seniors or undergraduates, to show the advantages of the work. In three-quarters of the institutions, therefore, the students choosing teaching have had practically no official encouragement, except in a few individual cases where personal help was given.

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The governmental agencies have taken to terminate the strike." Mr. Hoover said:

"The governmental agencies have no legal authority to terminate or to intervene in the strike. Quite informally and repeatedly suggestions as to propositions on which the disputants might well confer, and hopes for settlement have been made through the Department of Labor and this department, or both, but thus far the suggestions have been without result."

Special from Monitor Bureau

Retailers Give Reasons

WASHINGTON, June 7—Developments in the coal price-fixing situation came in rapid succession here today, when the National Retail Coal Merchants' Association filed a long brief with the Department of Commerce, setting forth the retailers' reasons why the price of coal to consumers must be advanced immediately.

Roderick Stephens, chairman of the association and L. W. Ferguson, president of the Chicago Coal Merchants' Association, talked with David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts and William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, both members of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, regarding the price of coal.

Mr. Stephens told a representative of the Christian Science Monitor that the retailers "have no intention of appealing to Congress for aid in getting justice."

"We were at the capitol," he said, "to speak on the public fuel stations bill and did not go there purposely to confer with Senators Walsh and Borah. But while we were there Senator Walsh asked us about our attitude on prices, and we told him, and then he introduced us to Senator Borah, who also asked for the facts. We told him as little as possible.

"We have full confidence in Secretary Hoover, understanding our predicament. We presented a brief to one of Mr. Hoover's assistants, who will give it to the Secretary when he returns to Washington. In this statement we have presented positive facts showing how the price of coal has jumped and why we must charge a higher price on the \$3.50 basis at the mines. We believe that Mr. Hoover has been misinformed as to the retail coal situation but when he gets our statement undoubtedly he will appreciate the reasonableness of our raising prices."

Mine Price Doubled

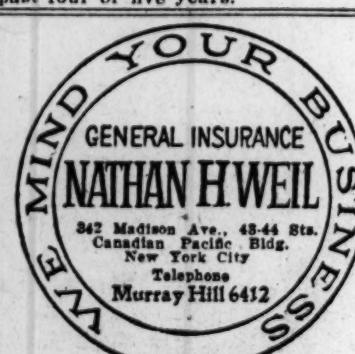
It was represented to Senators Walsh and Borah that the price of bituminous coal at the mines had been virtually doubled from \$1.75 ton to \$3.50 at the conference between Secretary Hoover and mine operators. The retailers contend that their prices to consumers today are based on \$1.75 coal and that they are now paying \$3.50, so that they must increase their prices proportionately.

"What power has any official?" asked Senator Walsh, after his conference with retailers, "to give approval to any price-fixing agreement that means an increase in the cost of a commodity, essential to our industrial life?" There is a shortage now, due to the strike and that is the sole reason for doubling the price.

"Senator Borah and I think that the question has been raised as to the immorality and illegality of this price-fixing agreement. The retailers have presented facts that have convinced us that if something is not done it will be our duty to open up an inquiry before the Committee on Education and Labor."

George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey, told a representative of the Christian Science Monitor that the price fixed by Mr. Hoover at the mines was on the whole lower than that which prevailed before the scale was set. Other officials declared that the price of coal was \$1.75 a ton when the strike began but it had risen to as high as \$4.50 a ton in some localities the day before Mr. Hoover set the spot price.

During the war the local authorities of the District of Columbia became imbued with the idea of the importance of protecting the White House by adding a number of extra policemen to the force employed there. When the war ended and the extra precaution became unnecessary, the policemen continued to walk their beats in the grounds of the executive mansion. Apparently they were forgotten, but not permanently. The force has been decreased and the guard bill of the White House diminished to the extent of \$40,000. The report has been circulated that the policemen are to be replaced with a military or naval guard, but there is no such intention. There will continue to be a guard at the White House, but it will consist of policemen and it will not be so large as it has been for the past four or five years.



FUNDS PROVIDED FOR NAVAL WORK

Appropriation Bill Carries Increases of \$32,000,000

WASHINGTON, June 7—Work on all naval vessels permitted the United States under the Arms Conference treaty would proceed at about the present rate, with no reductions of forces at any of the private or government yards under the revised naval appropriation bill as completed today by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

About half of \$32,000,000 of increases over the House bill asked by Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, were granted by the committee. The increased funds will not necessitate the department carrying out its plans to close the torpedo stations at Newport, R. I., Alexandria, Va., and the Washington, D. C., Navy Yard.

The committee recommended re-opening the Newport, R. I., training station, increasing its appropriation from \$125,000 to \$225,000, but made a cut of \$100,000 for the Hampton Roads training station, decreasing its appropriation to \$260,000.

The most important increase given was of \$10,000,000 for naval construction and in addition the transfer of \$8,000,000 of indebtedness from the Shipping Board. The increased amounts, said, would provide for continuing present work on the various naval ships under construction, including conversion of two dreadnaughts into airplane carriers and continuing work on 42 submarines.

A large increase for naval aviation was agreed to by the committee, including \$6,537,000 for air craft and \$300,000 for hangars and buildings. The most important increase given was of \$10,000,000 for naval construction and in addition the transfer of \$8,000,000 of indebtedness from the Shipping Board. The increased amounts, said, would provide for continuing present work on the various naval ships under construction, including conversion of two dreadnaughts into airplane carriers and continuing work on 42 submarines.

Action taken last year by the police

did cause less affluent persons to give up betting, but it did not affect persons who had the money to pay admission to the grandstand and track,

the superintendent stated. Apparently gambling through bookmakers has been cut out, but in reality it has only been made quiet.

The police know the state of affairs, according to Mr. Barber. It is such a gross condition that they could not fail to see it. For this reason the society will urge action, its policy being to check up on the police and to try to force action after showing willful or negligent lack of law enforcement.

The race tracks in New York State were closed from 1910 to 1913, after Charles E. Hughes, then Governor, caused a law to be enacted which changed the statute providing punishment for owners of "places to be used for gambling." The tracks were opened in 1913, after a decision by Justice Scudder in the Shanes case. The decision was an encouragement to a new system of book-keeping for bookmakers, and since that time public horse racing has flourished with the usual gambling accompaniments.

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BANKERS HEAR
SENATOR LODGE

Best Service United States Can Render World, He Says, Is to Build Up Financial Fabric

WORCESTER, Mass., June 7 (Special)—"I like to think that the United States is not unmindful of the difficulties of other nations, for we have been the most generous country in the world, but I certainly believe that the greatest service that the United States can render is to build up her own great financial fabric, the soundest and the best in the world, and that she will help the world of business that way better than in any other," said Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, speaking before the annual convention of the Savings Bank Association of Massachusetts at a banquet in Hotel Bancroft last night.

Senator Lodge reviewed business conditions that followed the war. "Profits that come from war are more unwholesome than the stringency that comes from hard times," he said. "We dropped below normal in 1921. We are now getting back to normal. I think the signs are full of hope, and I think this fact is worth the consideration, especially of those who are charged with the great trusts that savings banks have. Public opinion goes a long way in making good times or bad."

"A year ago people did not dare to invest in anything but since the first of January over \$700,000,000 in loans have been taken up in Wall Street and in other business centers of this country, besides \$750,000,000 of foreign bonds."

"All this shows that the trend is upward. It is more in evidence today than it was a month ago. The country is steadily returning to normal conditions and prospects for the future are good," he continued, and while he would not claim that the credit belonged to the Republican Party, he would claim that its administration had been in the direction of economy and sound finance.

Samuel E. Winslow, member of the national House from this district, made a strong appeal for a helpful, patient constituency.

Officers Are Elected

At the afternoon session the following officers were elected: President, George E. Brock of the Home Savings Bank, Boston; vice-president, William L. Adam of the Berkshire County Savings Bank, Pittsfield; treasurer, John W. D. Brand of the Springfield Institution for Savings, Springfield; and secretary, Wilson B. Clark of the Arlington Five Cent Savings Bank.

It was voted to adopt the report of the publicity committee, which calls for a widespread campaign of co-operative advertising to explain the purpose of a mutual savings bank and its service to the public. This is the first time that Massachusetts savings banks have considered joint advertising, although the plan is in use in New York and New Hampshire.

On a motion of E. B. Carter, treasurer of the Lowell Institution for Savings, it was voted to instruct the executive committee to study the situation as regards industrial service, home service and budget work.

On motion of William L. Adam, vice-president of the association, it was voted to appoint the executive committee a special committee to study the field of securities and devise some means by which the treasurers of savings banks (and presidents, too) may inform them selves in regard to the purchase of securities.

It was also voted to authorize the executive committee to appoint a committee to co-operate with the legislative commission and the bank commissioner along the lines suggesting changes in our investment laws.

Orin C. Lester of New York, one-time director of savings with the Federal Savings Department, was the principal speaker on the afternoon program.

"We shall never settle the great controversy between Capital and Labor by merely continuing to improve the routine of business," he said, "but we will settle it sometime by a better understanding of the people, and when employees and employers understand and realize the object for which business exists, we shall have taken a long step forward."

Mr. Lester attributed the lack of economic knowledge on the part of the American people to the public systems of education and the banking institutions. "A larger knowledge and a better application of facts must come from teaching schools and children the simple, every day facts of the value of a dollar, how to use it successfully and how to save it for the future," he said. And he urged that the banking institutions co-operate to establish a condition where the wage earner will save a larger percentage of his earnings.

Other speakers were Milton W. Harrison, secretary of the National Association of Savings Banks.

TACNA-ARICA CONFERENCE APPARENTLY AT DEADLOCK

Chileans Present Counter-Proposal on Plebiscite Which Peruvians Reject—Case May Be Arbitrated

WASHINGTON, June 7 (By The Associated Press)—Without accepting the Peruvian proposal to arbitrate the question of a plebiscite in Tacna-Arica, the Chilean delegation to the Chilean-Peruvian conference here today presented a counter proposal, under which the plebiscite would be held and the United States would act as arbitrator of the plebiscite conditions.

The Peruvians are understood to have immediately rejected this suggestion, insisting that the whole question of whether a plebiscite is to be held should be submitted to the arbitrator. As a result today's session of the conference ended in a situation which many diplomatic observers regarded as a virtual deadlock.

of Mutual Savings Banks: Ernest P. Roberts, president of the New Hampshire State Savings Banks Association; Victor Lerner, president of the New York State Savings Banks Association, and Mrs. Allen P. Stevens of Portland, Me., who outlined the program of home service in banking and the duties of the field worker in that field. Mrs. Stevens described the three points of contact valuable alike to the bank and to the individual as the place where the salary is earned, the homes in which 90 per cent of all earnings are disbursed by the women and the schools where the future savers should be taught thrift through school savings. She said that 800,000 school children saved \$4,000,000 last year, but that there are more than 1,000,000 more school children to be reached.

MICHIGAN TAKES
INTEREST IN GOLF

University Team Has Made Good Record—Institution Wants Own Links

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 24 (Special Correspondence)—Interest in golf at the University of Michigan has surpassed that of all former years and, according to athletic officials, it will not be many years before this sport will become a major one at the Wolverine institution.

While the University does not own or control golf links, the Ann Arbor Golf Club has donated the use of its links for an informal team and playing privileges were extended to 80 students. Nearly twice this number applied for memberships in the club but only the best players were given the opportunity.

Nearly all of these students turned out for the initial call for golf candidates and some excellent material, aided by the competent coaching of Professor T. C. Trueblood, has put Michigan on the golf map.

The Wolverines already have defeated Ohio State University, Purdue University and the University of Illinois in dual matches and expect to make a strong bid for the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association title at the Big Ten meet to be held at Chicago.

Plans are already under way for the purchase of the Ann Arbor Golf Club links by the Michigan Athletic Association although it is doubtful if the project will be undertaken before 1925. The increased demand for University links is becoming an important issue here and it is expected that it will not be long before a purchase will be made.

In addition to the nucleus left over from last season, several men who were ineligible last year reported for the initial practice, and several newcomers have been showing up well. J. M. Winters '23, a veteran from last season and one of the best college players in the mid west, was elected captain of the team and aided Professor Trueblood in the coaching.

F. W. Steketee '22, an all-American back, is one of the most consistent players on the squad and has been showing up well in the dual matches this season. H. T. Smith '24 and H. A. Loeb '22 were the other two men selected to fill out the team, and much of the credit for the winning streak of the Wolverines this season is due to the steadiness of these two golfers. Smith got into the limelight of the Ohio State match when he made a hole in 1 on a strange course.

Owing to the crowded facilities of the course, Professor Trueblood cut his squad to seven men early in the season. Besides the four regulars who have been taking part in all of the matches, H. W. Slaughter '24 has been playing good golf and is rated as first string substitute.

E. T. Broderick '24, a member of the team last season, and M. S. Crosby '24 are the other members of the Michigan squad which it is hoped will win the Big Ten title this season. The University of Chicago and the University of Illinois are the only other teams in the conference that appear formidable, and the Wolverines have already taken the measure of one of these, the Illini.

SONS OF REVOLUTION
TO CELEBRATE JUNE 14

"Flag Day" and the one hundred and forty-sixth anniversary of the opening of the Port of Boston will be observed by the Sons of the American Revolution on June 14, with a meeting at Pemberton. "The Boston Port Bill and Its Operation" will be the subject of the principal address, which will be delivered by Walter K. Watkins, secretary of the Society.

Whereas March 17 is formally observed as the date of the evacuation of Boston by the British in 1776, June 14 is the proper date for observance of the opening of the port, in the opinion of the Sons of the American Revolution, inasmuch as no real commerce was begun after the evacuation until that date.

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TRUCK CONTEST
MAY BE SETTLED

Maine Committee Is Named to Confer With Authorities of Massachusetts

AUGUSTA, Me., June 7 (Special)—As a result of a conference last night between Gov. Percival P. Baxter, members of the Maine Automobile Association and others, in reference to the motor truck registration controversy between Maine and Massachusetts, a committee was appointed to go to Boston in a few days to confer with

WINNER OF PARKER FELLOWSHIP
WILL STUDY HISTORY IN PARIS

Student Honored by Harvard Says French Attitude May Be Understood by Past Events

Erik Achorn of Jamaica Plain, who will go abroad this summer to pursue a year's study in Europe under the Parker traveling fellowship recently awarded to him at Harvard University, will try to produce, as a result of his historical studies, better understanding of France's position by the people of the United States. In conversation with a representative of the Christian Science Monitor on this subject he expressed the opinion that

attention to the background of modern European history. His work abroad will be principally among the French archives. With his bride, he will be in Paris, except as he may travel for information or recreational trips.

At Bowdoin Mr. Achorn was editor-in-chief of the Literary Monthly for two years in succession, being the only student in the history of the college to win this honor. He was elected to Ibis, the senior honorary society, and was a member of Zeta Psi fraternity.

Mr. Achorn was commissioned second lieutenant in the field artillery when America entered the war. Upon being promoted to first lieutenant, he was assigned to the Eleventh Field Artillery, with which he went overseas. He saw action in the Argonne campaign. After the armistice he was assigned to the faculty of history in the American University at Beaune. He has written verse and prose for magazines.

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Dividend action by three important railway systems will be taken soon. Directors of Northern Pacific are expected to declare a quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent payable Aug. 1, the same rate declared three months ago, when a reduction was made from a 7 to 5 per cent annual basis. It is probable that the rate three months hence also will be 1 1/4 per cent. The total of declarations for this calendar and fiscal year would, therefore, be 5 1/4 per cent or one quarterly payment at former rate of 1 1/4 per cent and three at reduced rate of 1 1/4 per cent.

Directors of the Great Northern Railway also intend soon to order a semi-annual payment of 1 1/4 per cent. At the usual time for declaration of the customary quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent three months ago, official announcement was made that the dividend period had been changed from quarterly to semi-annually. Inasmuch as the company has made one payment this year of 1 1/4 per cent the total for the year will be 5 1/4 per cent.

Burlington directors are scheduled to declare a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, the same as was ordered a year ago. Six months ago total dividend declarations were 20 per cent, of which 5 per cent were classified as regular and 15 per cent as extra. It cannot be learned whether directors contemplate declaring more than the customary 5 per cent at this time. The 10 per cent payment for the year covers the interest on the new joint bonds of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads and a little more.

States will grant the justification of France's attitude in Europe if they can but understand her history," said Mr. Achorn. "I am going to work with that ideal constantly before me, and shall concentrate on history."

"It is unfortunate," says Willis B. Hay of the Kiwanis Club of Portland, "that a misunderstanding should occur in this matter of truck registration. For years the sister states of New England have worked in peace. People in Massachusetts are offended over the truck registration and they are spreading propaganda which is unfriendly to Maine. It is there ever a time when we needed co-operation between the states it is this year."

Four Parker fellowships, having each a stipend of \$750, are awarded annually. They are all for graduates of Harvard College or of any other department of the university, and were established in 1873 by a bequest of \$50,000 from John Parker Jr. of Boston. Others receiving these scholarships this year are Chester W. Clark of Louisville, Ky.; Chesley M. Hutchings of Goldston, N. C., and Arthur Ferdinand Scott of Englewood, N. J.

Holders of the scholarships are permitted to choose the place where they will study and the subject to be pursued, subject to the approval of the faculty. This year Mr. Clark as well as Mr. Achorn will specialize on history; Mr. Hutchings, who is an instructor of French, will study comparative literature, and Mr. Scott will give his time to chemistry.

Mr. Achorn last week married Miss Rebecca Sullivan, of New York City, whom he met while he was an army officer in France. He is a graduate of Bowdoin College and last year took his M. A. degree at Harvard, where he concentrated in history, government, and economics, with particular

mutual understanding between the people of the two countries would do away with whatever misapprehensions exist, and that this could be brought about only by a thorough study of history.

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Treaties Not Affected
by Crisis in Japan

By The Associated Press
Tokyo, June 7.
T HE treaties and agreements signed at the Washington Armament Conference, to which Japan was a party, will not be affected by the Cabinet crisis, it was decided today by the Privy Council.

Days, possibly weeks, may elapse before a decision is reached, and meanwhile the Takahashi Cabinet will continue to function. Recommendations are being made to the throne to win this honor. He was elected to Ibis, the senior honorary society, and was a member of Zeta Psi fraternity.

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INFREQUENT DISPATCHES TELL OF POLITICAL UNREST IN SYRIA

Failure of French to Bring Prosperity Believed Responsible for Hostility Shown to Their Control

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 9—From the news which gradually filters through from Syria, despite a somewhat rigorous censorship, it is evident that since the beginning of April there has been a continuous succession of untoward incidents. Serious disturbances undoubtedly have occurred, but well-informed opinion is not disposed to magnify their importance or to regard the situation as alarming.

The story begins with the arrival in Damascus, April 1, of Dr. Crane, the leading member of the American Commission of Inquiry which visited Syria early in 1919. On that occasion the commission was flooded with protests against the French mandate. The return of Dr. Crane—this time in a private capacity—was the signal for a renewal of those protests on the part of the disaffected elements. On April 4 and 5 there were demonstrations in favor of Syrian unity and independence. On April 6, the day of Dr. Crane's departure for Beirut, the demonstrations assumed a more menacing aspect. Several prominent Arabs were arrested, and, according to the Jerusalem press, tanks had to be employed by the French authorities to disperse the crowds.

Grave Situation Developed

Meanwhile, a grave situation was developing in Beirut. On the same day, April 6, Assad Bey, Minister of the Interior in the Lebanese Government, was assassinated, apparently at the instigation of political enemies. A large number of arrests followed. Popular excitement was fanned by a rumor that the prisoners were being subjected to daily floggings, and in Beirut, as in Damascus, anti-French demonstrations were made. Though the situation appears to be in hand, calm has not yet been completely restored, and the agitation has spread northward to Homs, an important city lying between Damascus and Aleppo.

These events have not been without their reactions in the interior. The outlying districts, which never have been pacified completely, are showing signs of restlessness. Finally, there are disquieting rumors of Bedouin movements on the Franco-British frontier in Transjordan. The French always have been suspicious of the Emir Abdullah, in charge of the British sphere east of the Jordan; and any invasion of French Syria by the subjects of the Emir might produce disagreeable complications.

The course of events in Syria can be understood only in the light of what has happened since the French occupation. Immediately after the armistice, the French took charge of the Lebanon, with headquarters at Beirut. They had, however, always claimed that their sphere of influence extended to the interior of Syria.

Claim Was Recognized

At the end of 1919, this claim was recognized, and though an Arab Government was allowed to remain at Damascus, it came under French supervision. In the summer of 1920, the French and the Arabs came into collision. The Arab Government, which claimed for Syria the status of an independent kingdom, now disappeared, and the whole of Syria came directly under French control.

Although the French had a traditional association with Syria, dating from the Crusades, they were from the outset received there with little enthusiasm.

It is safe to assume that here as elsewhere the causes of political unrest are largely economic. Though the French have shown commendable energy in the execution of public

works, they have not brought Syria prosperity. This is, for the most part, no fault of theirs. Syria has suffered from the same depression as the rest of the world. Had trade been better and the economic condition of Syria more satisfactory, it is probable that less would have been heard of political unrest.

He has also attended most meetings of the Extremists, generally active as a brake, and was one of those politicians, the despair of practical men, who professed indignation at the "re-

Bungalow Colony in Canadian Park

New Rustic Camps Replace "The Tented City"

Jasper, Alta., June 2
Special Correspondence

THE summer season in Canada's national park, Jasper, Alta., commences June 15, and will be featured this year by the opening of Jasper Park Lodge, a new group of bungalows, built on the edge of Lac Beauvert. Instead of the conventional summer hotel, which one can find at

since been blazed by the white men to enable them to enjoy the beauties of the mountains and the Maligne River. The high range of the Maligne Mountains lies between the Athabasca River and the Maligne River, and terminates near Jasper in Mt. Tekarra and Signal Mountain. Along the Maligne Trail from Jasper there is a carriage road for 17 miles to Medicine Lake; from there the trail is suitable only for pack horses.

Perhaps the mountain peak which has attracted most visitors in the last few years is the snow-capped Mt. Edith Cavell, named after the English nurse whom the Germans executed. The mountain is 36 miles from Jasper Park Lodge, and it takes two days to go there and return. It lies due south of Jasper, rising over 11,000 feet above the park, sometimes glistening

REGULATION OF ALIEN LABOR IS WORLD-WIDE PROBLEM

Brazil, Italy, Greece, Also the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Already Find Special Laws Beneficial

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 5—in many different countries, both in Europe and America, the question of the regulation of alien labor is engaging considerable attention at the present time. It is admitted on all sides that it is ample time that some understanding should be arrived at on the subject both as regards the restriction of the numbers to be allowed to enter the respective countries and also the welfare of the subjects of the various governments in foreign lands. If any settlement can be made a long-felt want will be supplied, for it has always been argued that for want of some such understanding the interests of both home and imported labor are suffering.

With these objects in view special committees are hard at work in many countries making a first hand study of the conditions of emigration and the opportunities for legislation on which action may be taken. In Brazil, Italy, Greece, and the Serb-Croat-Slovene state, special legislative measures have already been passed; and in one or two instances treaties have been signed between two or more powers to insure that emigration shall take place only under conditions which are most beneficial to the nations concerned.

France, with her great demand for labor in the restoration of the devastated provinces, is very largely concerned in this and has come to a friendly understanding in the matter with Italy, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, as has also Italy with Brazil and Luxembourg, and Austria with Poland.

AUSTRALIAN CHURCH URGES CO-OPERATION IN LABOR WORLD

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 10
(Special Correspondence)—At a recent conference of the Methodist Church of Australia Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, made an appeal to the churches to take a more active part in the task of bridging "the almost impassable gulf" between employers and employees. The churches have not been slow to accept the invitation, the first to act on it being the Presbyterian Men's League.

The industrial problems committee of that league discussed the matter and then brought it before a full meeting, at which the following resolution was adopted:

"In reply to the Prime Minister's statement that if all the churches were alive we should have less of the gospel of hate which separates employer and employee, this meeting of Presbyterian churchmen declares its agreement that the industrial problem is in the last issue a spiritual problem, and that it can be solved only by the application of Christian principles to the common affairs of life.

"This meeting urges the leaders of all sections of the community to recognize this fact, and by co-operating with the church and making its work more effective, from the Christian point of view, help to spread the spirit of brotherhood, service and sacrifice among men. In our judgment the principle of co-operation and mutual service is the only real solution of the problem."

LAWYERS OF AMERICA AND CANADA TO MEET

VICTORIA, B. C., May 27 (Special Correspondence)—Among noted American lawyers expected to attend a meeting of the Canadian Bar Association in Vancouver and Victoria this summer are Vice-President Calvin Coolidge, Chief Justice Taft, and John W. Davis, formerly Ambassador to the Court of St. James'. Sir J. A. M. Atkins, president of the Canadian Bar Association, is here at present arranging for the association's meeting on the coast this summer. He is accompanied by Morris E. Harrison of San Francisco, representing the American Bar Association. Mr. Harrison has invited members of the Canadian Association to attend the American Association's annual meeting in San Francisco on Aug. 11.

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NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT FAILING

Most of the Leaders Being in Prison, Pundit of Moderate Views Now Leads

CALCUTTA, April 18 (Special Correspondence)—For some time all the fire has gone out of the Noncooperative movement. On this date last year Mahatma Gandhi, the All brothers, Lala Lajpat Rai (of Lahore), Pandit Montal Nehru (of Allahabad), C. R. Das (of Calcutta), Dr. Kitchloo and the Punjabis were in full activity. All at present are incarcerated.

Such political leadership as there is at the moment being undertaken by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya of Benares and Allahabad, who may be described as a co-operative Extremist.

It is safe to assume that here as elsewhere the causes of political unrest are largely economic. Though the French have shown commendable energy in the execution of public

works, the Pundit of the Government. From the above it will be understood that the Pundit leadership lacks the fire of Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Das, or the All brothers. He has been busily pronouncing in favor of a non-violent hartal on April 13, in commemoration of General Dyer's shooting at Amritsar.

His activities at Lahore were such as to call for the intervention of the authorities. On April 12 he announced the holding of a meeting at which the attendance of 5000 persons was anticipated. In reply to the notification prohibiting the meeting, on the ground that a crowd of 5000 pledged to Noncooperation with the Government, meeting above all on a date about which Indians feel very strongly, would very probably lead to disorder. The Pundit attempted to prove rather inconsistently that the size of a crowd had no relation to a meeting being public or the reverse.

On the command of the police he went to the meeting held at the Bradlaugh Hall and requested the crowd to disperse peacefully. Intimating his intention of holding the meeting at the same place the next day, the authorities again prohibited the meeting, and the police surrounded the hall and the meeting was not held.

MILLION TO BE USED TO DEVELOP RIVER

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 20 (Special Correspondence)—Involving an expenditure of approximately \$1,000,000, immediate development of the San Luis Rey River in San Diego's back country, has been decided upon by the Santa Fe railroad, which has contracted for a comprehensive system of dam construction.

The first step in this development will be the construction of a dam at Warner's ranch, which will be followed by building of large dams at Pamo and Sutherland. To put the water to the most beneficial use, an adequate distributing system will be developed and it is estimated that more than 50,000 acres in the northern part of San Diego County will then be put under irrigation and intensive cultivation.

Samples of the ore required have been forwarded here by American manufacturers of radio apparatus, and the British Columbia ore has been found to be very similar to that mined in the United States. As a result, New York interests are now investigating to find out whether they can secure satisfactory supplies of the ore from British Columbia.

The Prince in becoming a Freemason followed the example of every heir apparent of the reigning house except two, as well as nearly every prince of the blood royal since Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of George III, was made a Freemason in 1737. Of the two exceptions, the present King is one, for like his sailor uncle, the Duke of Edinburgh, he is said to have felt that constant travel on shipboard in his earlier years was a bar to his then joining the craft.

A report from South Australia states that new lodges are springing up in different parts, especially in the suburban towns. In South Australia, a small jurisdiction when compared with American jurisdictions and English provincial grand lodges, no fewer than 25 lodges have been formed during the past four years. Indeed, says the report, there seems to be no end to the formation of lodges, and to the increasing number of candidates seeking admission to the craft.

George Martin, an ardent Masonic investigator into Masonic lore, has been investigating the origin of what is known as the Atholl or Ancient

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THOMAS W. HATCH

Whitman Lovers Join the City of Camden in Plans for Making His House a Memorial

TO TASTE life, touch it, hold it in all its depths and shallows, to know good and evil, to act upon the impulse of each, and to evolve the philosophy of human tolerance—such is the composite message which Walt Whitman, America's poet of the people, has left as a heritage for the world. And as a home for that heritage, the City of Camden has recently purchased the little ramshackle frame dwelling in which the poet democrat spent eight years.

Number 330 Mickle Street (in Whitman's day, No. 328) has followed the poet's own traditions in its association with the humblest denizens of a busy city. Although at one time Mickle Street enjoyed the shade of trees, and the society of the old families of Camden, the gradual encroachment of the manufacturing districts, the rumble of an intruding railway, and the mingled soot and smoke from all directions have now left only the framework of the once quiet, shady little thoroughfare. The cobbles of the street, also, have been warped by long usage, rising in hillocks, or sagging in hollows. Italian families live on the street, and work in the adjacent factories, occasionally wondering at the pilgrims who travel from afar to visit the abode of the poet.

Symbolic of His Genius

May 31 was Whitman's one hundred and third anniversary. Flags and bunting enlivened the somber, little residence, flags of the United States, and of Camden, but there was something unusually pathetic in that gaiety—something so foreign both to the house and to the soul of the poet who inhabited it! In many ways, its battered condition is symbolic of Whitman's life, symbolic of his passionate understanding of all men and women.

Swiftly arose and spread around me the peace and knowledge that pass all the argument of the earth.

Whitman wrote:

And I know the hand of God is the promise of my own,
And I know the spirit of God is the brother of my own,
And that all men ever born are also my brothers and the women my sisters.

Now was his yearning for knowledge confined to study or to observation. Whitman lived his experiences, drank deeply of the sensations of life with unquenchable thirst. There have been many who have drained the wonders of life, and who have left but a dry husk for the next comer. Whitman gave back to life more than he took away. Each new experience contributed to fuller understanding, and to that philosophy which the poet has left as his one imperishable monument.

Yet, Whitman, as Camden knew him, presented a personality of many contradictions. He was loved and hated. About three years ago, a bill was introduced into the New Jersey Legislature for the state purchase of 330 Mickle Street, but so strong was the sentiment in Camden against the perpetuation of the poet's memory that a counter bill put an end to further negotiations. Whitman had violated many of the traditions by which men live, nor could the wealth of his poetic genius quench the rising tide of immediate indignation. The Whitman who walked about the streets of Camden, who sought passes on her ferries and railways, was just a man and not a genius to the people he met in passing. The world knew him otherwise. In London, the poet was hailed as the one great American. London read his books, studied his philosophy, but Camden knew Whitman the man, and so strong was the mastery of physical contact over spiritual appreciation that his books were banished from the library, his bust denied a place among the other notables in the library.

Camden Knew Only a Queer Man

Whitman himself realized this comparative ostracism. In the wealth of his experience as a poet, he knew that Camden would never fully recognize his genius until the passing of the immediate generation, until the rise of those who were less conversant with actualities. The world knew the soul of Whitman—Camden knew his person.

Many strange tales are told of the queer man in Mickle Street—tales of a dual character—of his love, his tenderness, and of more shrewd or worldly nature. He would share his last cup of milk with the stray cat he gathered under his protection. He would search for years to do a kindness to one who had injured him. "Thank you, God," he would say, "for the chance to exercise that spirit you want me to exercise under all circumstances."

Neatness was never one of Whitman's virtues. It was a minor detail of existence, purely external, and the house on Mickle Street often groaned under the great accumulation of scattered books and papers. Yet Whitman always kept his own manuscripts, and in order to preserve them, would himself set up the type for their publication in the printing shop.

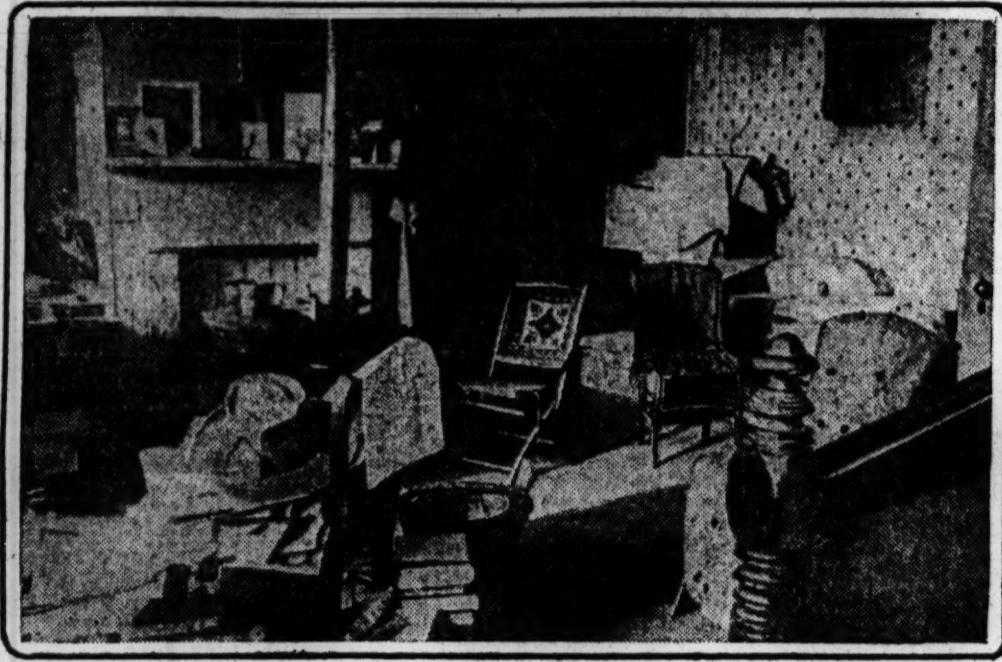
Now, however, there is more than disorder at the Mickle Street house. The banisters are falling to pieces, a gentle push would send them hurtling to the ground; their rungs are broken and splintered, the steps battered. Not long ago a large, weather-worn bust, presumably of the poet, stood in the back yard. Its nose was broken, its surface destroyed, but pilgrims to the shrine loved it for its past associations. The bust has disappeared, and, according to the present tenant of the Whitman home, rumor insinuates that his predecessor buried it in the yard. Of Whitman's original furnishings nothing remains in the house, yet somehow, one feels that the little frame building, despite its many vicissitudes, is not so far removed from the spirit of its poet occupant.

Whitman's carriage stone—a block of white marble, with the initials W. W. cut in its surface, once more bears witness to the one-time dignity of Mickle Street. The name plate, however, has disappeared from the door.

The City's Resolutions

The various resolutions adopted by the City of Camden in their purchase of the house may be summed up in the resolutions of acceptance:

"Be it resolved by the City Council of the City of Camden that we do



Photograph from "Visits to Walt Whitman in 1890-91," by J. Johnson and J. W. Wallace

Upper Left—The Poet's House as It Now Appears, Ramshackle and Forlorn

Upper Right—In the Nineties Green Trees Shaded the Pleasant Street

Lower Left—Whitman's Room at 330 Mickle Street in all Its Characteristic

Disorder

Lower Right—A Study of Walt Whitman as He Looked When He Lived in Camden



hereby accept from the heirs of Walt Whitman, deceased, the premises No. 328 Mickle Street, Camden, N. J., on the following terms and conditions.

1. That the city will pay to Fish & Young of Greenport, L. I., for their interest in the said property, as two of the heirs of the said Walt Whitman, the sum of \$600.

2. That the city accept a deed from the other heir, Jessie L. Whitman of St. Louis, Mo., for the nominal consideration of \$1 for her interest in the property.

3. That the City of Camden shall have the right to remove the said dwelling house and all real and personal property and belongings located in, on, or about the same or shall also have the right to sell the said lot of ground at 328 Mickle Street, Camden, as it shall see fit and deem proper or to maintain the same at the premises, 330 Mickle Street, Camden, as a memorial home in the memory of the said Walt Whitman.

4. That the city will pay to the proper officers of the city of Camden be, and they are hereby authorized to take such measures as may be necessary towards putting said premises in proper condition and maintaining the same as a Walt Whitman Memorial Home in the memory of the said Walt Whitman.

5. That it further resolved that the proper officers of the city of Camden be, and they are hereby authorized to take such measures as may be necessary towards putting said premises in proper condition and maintaining the same as a Walt Whitman Memorial Home in the memory of the said Walt Whitman.

6. That it further resolved that the proper officers of the city of Camden be, and they are hereby authorized to take such measures as may be necessary towards putting said premises in proper condition and maintaining the same as a Walt Whitman Memorial Home in the memory of the said Walt Whitman.

In still another resolution, the removal of the house from Mickle Street is again discussed. "Be it further resolved that the dwelling house or home now located on the lot of land known as 330 (formerly known as 328) Mickle Street, Camden, N. J., be maintained either in its present location or at some suitable site in the City of Camden, such as Whitman Park or some other proper location, to be selected and designated from time to time by the governing body of the city of Camden."

The immediate cost of restoring the house to its condition during Whitman's lifetime will, according to Frederick S. Von Neida, chairman of the memorial committee, require the outlay of \$2000.

Curiosities of Dress in the House of Commons

The first white waistcoat has made its appearance this year in the British House of Commons. It is a notable sign, a sign that even British legislators have come to regard the British climate with some measure of confidence, and to relegate for coats and somber clothing to the winter wardrobe. It was Sir Arthur Shirley Benn who made the venture, and for a day or two dazzled his fellow Parliamentarians with a noble expanse of white.

Ronald McNeill saw it, and was not to be outdone; he brought out a larger—a double-breasted—white waistcoat, as becomes a larger man, and triumphed in the admiration of every Ulster member to whom the interests of the Linen trade are as a precious possession.

There are no rules as to the cut or color of the clothes which a member of Parliament may wear. They are generally of an unobtrusive hue, for the House has traveled far from the day when Mr. Disraeli could be seen

in a yellow waistcoat, a bottle-green coat, and snuff-colored trousers. Present-day colors are less alarming and more tasteful. However he is dressed, nothing could exceed the neatness and taste of Austen Chamberlain's appearance, and last year, when he came down in a frock-coat of light gray, a cummerbund, and a pearly tinted "topper," it was remarked that he presented a beautiful remark.

Mr. Chamberlain poses as one of the elder statesmen, and it has not become him to take the lead this year in putting on summer raiment. That has been left for Parliamentarians with less responsibility. Col. Josiah Wedgwood, a descendant of the famous potter, wears a yellow waistcoat which would do credit to the breast of a canary. Mr. Erskine, a descendant of the famous Lord Chancellor who (as Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales) accepted a brief for Tom Paine, calls himself an Independent Conservative, but his waistcoat is of a most revolutionary red, equalled in vividness only by that worn by Sir William Dawson, the representative of prosaic, matter-of-fact, ultra respectable Kensington. Labor members dared to jeer one day at Sir William's waistcoat, and he retorted that "A warm waistcoat may cover a warm heart."

The coming of summer may be detected in the light gray suit worn by Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Labor leader.

He was formerly a railway engine driver, and on the theory that "unless

one acts," he may probably have chosen the color of his raiment as a reminder of the grime of the footplate.

Mr. Sexton, another Labor member, runs him close, but lightest of all on that side of the House are the clothes worn by Morgan Jones, a "conscientious objector" who suffered imprisonment during the war. Given a white hat, and Mr. Jones would pass for a miller any day.

The Treasury Bench for the most

part are still in customary black or dark clothing. The only exception is Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, who has made a concession to summer by appearing in a beautifully fitting frock-coat suit of gray. His friends say how nice he looks; his political enemies say that gray is an appropriate go-between color for the exponent of an Irish policy which has been a mixture of the black of coercion and the white of almost complete freedom of Ireland from British control.

What's Best for a Friend

I have been often told, since the

Armistice, the French have launched

anti-British propaganda in various

parts of the world. From what one

knows of the minor amenities of social

life, I should think this was probably

true. We all say things from time to

time behind our best friend's back

which are only matched by what our

best friend says behind ours. Why

not? We are friends. If nobody

knows what is good for himself, every

body knows what is good for his

friend.

I confess I am myself engaged just

now in a humble anti-French propa-

ganda which has for its object

the execution, in their own tumbrils,

of every taxi-driver on the Place de la

Concorde. In this I am moved solely

bowelless and impotent assassin—only wish that we in England may live longer and more pleasantly. Our aims, therefore, however we express them, are identical.

I may never see the triumph of my little propaganda. As to the probable date of the reform of domestic cookery in England, I offer no opinion, but it seems to me that both countries are in need of strong anti-French and anti-British propaganda on these lines to correct and explain those details in the life of each, which are for the moment incomprehensible to the other. It is always fascinating to see what the other man is doing. It is more fascinating to find out what are his reasons for doing it, and most fascinating of all to discuss the reasons with him.

An Indian Finds Real People

But, however mysterious we may appear to each other, we are in no sense a mystery to the rest of the world. May I give you the testimony—the certificates, if you choose—of a third party wholly removed from European schemes of thought and life? There was a young native soldier of our Indian armies to France, writing from a hospital in England to reassure his mother in India about this new world outside all known worlds, into which fate had led her son. He said substantially, "Mother, do not be afraid for me. These countries of England and France are not inhabited by devils, as we were told, but by men and women of good will—in all respects like real people. They behave as we behave. They buy and sell among themselves needles, scissors, thread, and the halves of chickens, just as in a real bazaar. Their women attend to their land and shops while their men fight, just as we do. They pay taxes and their land descends from father to son on payment of the tax, precisely as with us. And, like ourselves, their land is always in their mouths. They are always talking about it. Therefore, mother, do not be afraid any more. These are civilized people just like our own people at home." I submit that this young Indian's estimate of us is a fair one. We may each call the other "men and women of good will."

On this interpretation, then, and with the memories behind us which we share, one realizes that the possibilities for the Associated Societies in the work of mutual interpretation between our own lands are almost infinite. They can cover every aspect of national and individual life, effort, and amusement; and every man, woman, and child in the country can do something to forward them. The war has blasted and upheaved the old lines of thought and action on which the world used to guide itself. Those lines of thought, those fields of action must be resurveyed, reconditioned, leveled, and linked up again; just as on the torn bosom of the Somme today men, women, and children must still gather up and pull away the barbed wire that hinders cultivation; must still dig the live shell out of the sunken roads that are being returned to man's use; must still fill up the torn and punched shell holes each with his or her own silent, unnoticed spade work.

Not Sloth but Courage

And when one watches the titanic labor of a people drained of blood and money, rebegating their land, not merely from its foundations, but from the blackened pits where those foundations once stood, one is proud beyond speech to be allied with a character and a hardness of mind which does not allow the self-pity we are apt to call the reaction of war to determine into any form of sloth.

They do not, perhaps, find time to study Voltaire in the devastated areas, but they most literally obey his precept to "cultivate their garden" as long as there is light to see to work. And we must do the same in respect to all the things, material and immaterial, which may smooth, deepen, and render instinctive an attitude such as ours. Our need, then, and the work before the societies, is that we each cultivate our garden so that our neighbor, who is our comrade, may find welcome pleasure, profit, and the ease of accepted intimacy in visiting it. Never in all time has there been union so strict and entire as that which now binds England and France. Never has there been more splendid opportunity. Between us, we gathered, preserved, and gave forth all that was most essential to civilization since Rome fell. Together, but together only, we can uphold and maintain it.

As I hold the Parisian cabman to be a

Kipling Toasts Judicious Propaganda for the Entente

A large dinner in London re-

cently for the founding of "the

Associated Anglo-French Soci-

ety for the Development of the En-

tente one and indivisible" Rudyard

Kipling, in giving the principal toast,

said:

As the speakers who have preceded

me have pointed out, and as we know

in our hearts, France and England

have been revealed to each other, as

men must be who have fought side

by side for this life against the same

enemy. There has been no time in

our struggle to keep anything back

of the best of us.

We have been ringed by fire in an

intimacy marked, like that of another

relation—than Heaven—flowering

again in renewed respect, and confi-

dence, and affection many times re-

newed.

One feels that we two alone among

the nations can discuss the various

imbecilities and impatience of which

we have severely been guilty, with

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

*The Boston 'Pops'—
A New Impression
of an Old Institution*

IT WAS our first visit to the "Pops" and we were filled with a curious excitement. How would the entertainment provided by the Boston Symphony Orchestra compare with the London "Proms" of time-honored fame, or the many European "Halle" or "Gaerten" in which was discoursed that particular form of music generally described as popular?

We were soon to be satisfied. The electric signs which twinkled nightly from the top of Symphony Hall and which we had seen from the roof of our dwelling nearby had for many evenings invited us to come and enjoy Boston's beloved body of players. So we chose an evening when the king of march composers and the king of waltz writers elbowed each other on the program. A quarter of an hour before the opening number we settled down in our seats to observe the audience and the orchestra as they entered their respective sphere and took their places.

We had on one memorable occasion, listened with deep joy to a program rendered by this famous organization; that was some years ago, in our own "home town" in the far North; had been thrilled with its fine playing, with the beauty of its strings, the delicacy of its wood wind, the unerring accuracy of its brasses and the wonderful tonal quality of it all. But our town could only provide a boarded-over skating rink to house its honored guests and on that night the unfriendly elements beat such a hall obliquely on the corrugated roof that we had largely to content ourselves with watching the players, the sounds from the instruments being at times completely obliterated by the noisy elements. But that has nothing to do with the present story. Now we were about to enjoy the orchestra in its own handsome hall, with but little chance of any similar disturbance.

A Decided Individuality

In the first place we should at once point out that the Boston "Pops" have their own decided individuality. They neither borrow from the London "Proms" where a large proportion of the audience leaves its seats and strolls around the corridors, even during the playing of the selections, occasionally partaking of refreshments, nor do the "Pops" adopt the methods of the German Fatherland. Take for example the concerts held in the Berlin "Tiergarten" and similar public resort in Germany (alas, we are speaking of days before the Great War—today may be different!) and there the atmosphere is of a more family nature. Here will be seen the whole family, father, mother, eldest son, fair-haired daughter, down to the baby who sits up in a high chair. Here they sit round tables, eating heartily their "Abendbrot," at the same time listening to the enchanting strains of a string band, every member of which is more or less, generally more, of an artist, a large number of them coming from the gypsy players of Hungary and Austria.

The Boston audience, while friendly, is somewhat more dignified than the peregrinating Londoner, or the German who makes the concert hall or garden his supper resort. Apparently even the "four hundred" does not stay away because the music provided by the orchestra has ceased to be of the intellectual symphonic nature, and has become more popular. The "man" representative of the "four hundred" has somewhat the air of being slightly out of touch with his surroundings, while his attendant better-half views the scene through the inevitable lorgnette and marks her approval of the efforts of the orchestra with gentle rapping of the fingers.

A Real Music Lover

In the gallery we spy a real music lover, a young enthusiast, with eyes fixed in rapt gaze at the beauty of the playing and the genius of the conductor. Perhaps he is able to attend but a very few of the concerts that are given during the "regular" season, but for a modest quarter one can attend the "Pops" night after night and hear many things of supreme delectation. Over on the far side is a group distinctly of Latin type, so largely fused into the population of this great land—the love of color, rhythm and motion sets the southerner's eyes a-dancing, as a well-known hooley air, "Funicula, Funicula," closing a Casella "Rhapsody," evokes memories of their sunny Italy. The saccharine sentimentality of the Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana" releases the easily moved feelings of the "crowd," which absorb the temperamental air as a sponge does water.

Boston loves its orchestra and the capacity audience present was proof of the popularity of the "Pops." The little tables on the "floor" soon fill up, the orchestra takes its place in leisurely fashion and Agide Jacchia, the agile conductor, appears. He is a favorite, of course, you can see that at once; and no wonder, he has proved himself past master at the art of conducting the style of music that figures so largely on the program. But his excellent taste and desire for educational amusement leads him to include works of a better nature, and so the "highbrow" in music and the merely ordinary person who loves music can each enjoy the good fare provided for his musical palate.

And talking of fare, it is quite evident that while refreshments are partaken of during the evening, music's the thing. The trig little waitresses are kept busy carrying their loaded trays back and forth, and yet nothing is missed of the feast of sound by the catering to the more material requirements of the auditors. This is also strongly evidenced by the fact that when during an intermission the bell rings denoting the re-entry of the orchestra, those partaking of refreshments in the various rooms set aside for this purpose make no linging, all hurrying to get back to their places without delay.

The Student and His Notebook

The enjoyment of the "Pops" lovers who have come to listen to the music

*Henry Miller in "La Tendresse"*

San Francisco, May 30

Special from Monitor Bureau
Columbia Theater—"La Tendresse," by
Henry Bataille, was produced by Henry
Miller on May 29, and was played for
the first time in the English language
by the following cast:

Paul Barnac	Henry Miller
Marthe Dellaris	Ruth Chatterton
Mr. de Cabriac	Elmer Brown
Mrs. Louise	Marguerite St. John
Autie	Bert Leigh
Colette	Mayo Methot
Jacques	William Pierce
The Governess	Norma Haivey
Fernal	Bruce McRae
Legardier	Leigh Willard
Mile. Tigraine	Cora Witherspoon
Carlos de Jarny	Sidney Riga
Coste	Henry Harvey
Julian d'Ablincourt	William Haines
Ailain Sergy	Geoffrey Keen
Guerin	A. G. Andrews
Mabel	Annette Westbay
Mile. Moral	Blanche Bates

Henry Bataille's drama is the strongest and most impressive of the three which Henry Miller has produced here this season. It is easy to understand why the French press has declared it to be one of the greatest plays of modern times, but it is not an easy to forecast as to what extent the American public will approve of this French problem play. It remains to be seen whether America's appreciation of great dramatic art or her condemnation of that which is so basically immoral will exert the stronger influence in her valuation of the American production of "La Tendresse."

No finer dramatic production or more nearly perfect acting is recorded than that which Henry Miller and Ruth Chatterton gave us last night. Ruth Chatterton plays the part of Blanche Bates to assume the least important and shortest rôle in the entire production. Of course she acted beautifully. Each and every supporting rôle was played in a satisfactory mood at the final curtain.

Henry Miller has long held an important place on the American stage, but Paul Barnac is perhaps his greatest rôle. He and Miss Chatterton reach the pinnacle of their art in the portrayal of their respective rôles in "La Tendresse."

Bruce McRae as the well meaning friend of Barnac who starts most of the trouble by sowing the seeds of suspicion in the thoughts of his friend, had comparatively little to do, but did that little exceedingly well. It was a most generous act on the part of Blanche Bates to assume the least important and shortest rôle in the entire production.

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Ruth Chatterton plays the part of

the stage who is also the idol and inspiration of Paul Barnac, the greatest of French playwrights, for whom she has the deepest affection and admiration.

He is old. She is young. Paul is given

reason to doubt her fidelity, and sets a trap to ascertain the truth of the situation.

Barnac learns of a past incident in her life, of which Marthe is greatly ashamed, and knowledge of which she has kept from him. He orders her from his house. Two years later he sends her on a matter of business. He learns that she has remained loyal to him and to him only.

He has never ceased to adore her and her two children. They are reunited

by a bond of "tenderness"—a tenderness that is said to come to men and

women whose first love has burned away—but which leaves a bond (or bain) which brings comfort to torn and wounded hearts. The only bond that is lacking in "La Tendresse" is the bond of matrimony.

The performance was flawless and the entire cast was of uniform excellence. Ruth Chatterton displayed unlimited versatility in her portrayal of Marthe. It is a rôle that reveals a new side of her art and which affords her unlimited opportunities. She was equally satisfying in every circumstance, from the gay and carefree mood of the first act on through the tragic and heart-breaking moments of the climax to the tender and hopeful mood at the final curtain.

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WOMEN IN INDUSTRY
TOLD OF PROBLEMS

Advised to Work to Secure Passage of Such Legislation as Will Protect Them

WAUKEGAN, Ill., June 7 (Special)—The big issue confronting the woman labor movement is the question of protection by legislation, Miss Mary Anderson, director of the women's bureau of the United States Department of Labor, told the eighth biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League here today.

Touching evidently on the National Women's Party campaign for equal rights legislation, Miss Anderson said, "There is abroad in the land today a wide discussion by many people who have not themselves direct contact with the industrial question, who feel that because we have secured the tools by which equality in political issues is accorded to women, it follows that we have established actual equality. They do not recognize that we have neither equality nor the tools by which to secure that equality in the industrial field."

Many Problems Unsolved

"There are many problems confronting the working women which have to be dealt with as the problems present themselves and emergencies arise rather than by any sweeping generalities which seem adequate to the lay member. This convention which so adequately understands the issues and needs and problems of the working women ought to go definitely on record with plans to meet this situation."

In urging the women workers to discuss at this meeting legislation for a woman's minimum wage and a shorter work day, Miss Anderson said:

"Because of the special problem confronting the nation in the employment of women, some of the states have tried to regulate through law and state commissions working conditions, hours of labor, and minimum wage standards. Minimum wage commissions have been established in 14 states and in the District of Columbia. These commissions have in a small way tried to regulate wages so as to approach a minimum standard of living. It would be well for this convention to discuss thoroughly this question and a method of procedure."

Several Methods in Vogue

"There are several methods in vogue now, such as wage boards created in each industry, in some states wage boards which set a state-wide wage for all women employed; and in other states, a minimum set by legislative action. This question affects women workers directly and ought to be one of the main discussions of this convention."

The question of that shorter work day by law ought to be discussed, particularly from the viewpoint of the textile strike of the New England states. The working conditions and the enforcement of regulations on those conditions is a very big topic and very important to the women workers."

Victor Olander, secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, told the convention today of the importance of a correct definition of terms relative to labor subjects, so that organized labor in stating its case to the public can make it clearly understood.

Miss Agnes Nestor, president of the Chicago Trade Union League, has been appointed assistant director of the Bryn Mawr School for Working Women, it is announced here.

LATIN TRANSLATION
PRIZE IS AWARDED

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 7 (Special)—The Jessie Goodwin Spaulding Memorial prize for sight translation of Latin at Mt. Holyoke College has been awarded to Miss Julia E. McDonnell of South Hadley Falls, with honorable mention to Miss Elizabeth Chapin of Boston and Paris, France. The judges for awarding the prize, which was given in memory of a graduate of the class of 1903, who later became instructor in the department of Latin, were Miss Caroline Galt and Miss Helen Griffiths of Mt. Holyoke College and Miss Louise W. Adams of Smith College.

The first award made from a fund established by a member of the class of 1895 in memory of Miss Spaulding has been given to Miss Mildred L. Pond, 1923, of New Haven, Conn. The income of the fund is to be used at the discretion of the faculty of the Latin department, and this year is in the form of a scholarship of \$100 for 1922-23 awarded to Miss Pond for the excellent quality of her work in Latin.

TROUBLE SUBSIDES
IN UPPER SILESIA

WARSAW, June 7 (By The Associated Press)—The troubles in Upper Silesia, where renewed clashes between Poles and Germans recently were reported, appear to have subsided.

Advices from the district say the arrival at Gleiwitz of trainloads of Polish miners, expelled from neighboring German regions, caused considerable excitement, but the disturbed districts are declared to be nearly pacified now.

TELEPHONE RATE
REDUCTION URGED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 7 (Special)—A council resolution, calling for inquiry into the present telephone rates, has brought from Mayor Joseph H. Gainer the prompt response that a committee, headed by him, has had the matter of a decrease in charges for telephone service in view for some time. Mayor Gainer intimated that a conference with officials of the telephone company might be arranged soon, and is hopeful of its producing results beneficial to subscribers.

The present schedule of telephone rates here was put into force as a war expediency, with the lines under control of the Federal Post Office Depart-

ment. Agitation against the continuance of the schedule led to the appointment of the Mayor's committee several months ago.

Since the adoption of the present rates the Providence Telephone Company has been merged with the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company. At the time of the absorption the Public Utilities Commission allowed the rates to prevail on the claim that the existing surplus did not permit a reduction in charges.

Mayor Gainer says he believes from a cursory study of the company's business here that a sufficient surplus has been accumulated to warrant the company's passing on to the public a share in the benefits of the high rates.

Two other utilities, the Narragansett

Electric Lighting Company and the Providence Gas Company, have reduced their rates from the war-time scale since the first of the present year.

RUMANIAN PRINCESS
REACHES BELGRADE

Final Preparations for Royal
Wedding to Take Place in
Jugo-Slavian Capital

BELGRADE, June 7 (By The Associated Press)—Princess Marie of Rumania was making the final preparations today for her marriage tomorrow to King Alexander of Jugo-Slavia. When she arrived here yesterday and put foot on the soil of her future kingdom, she was given bread and salt by the Mayor of Belgrade, in token of friendship and loyalty.

The Princess and the royal party, including King Ferdinand, Queen Marie, seven ladies-in-waiting, and the entire Rumanian royal household, came by boat on the Danube, and were escorted into port by Jugo-Slav airplanes, British, French, and Rumanian destroyers, and a fleet of Jugo-Slav warships. Scores of boats carrying Jugo-Slavs also welcomed the party.

The bride was met by King Alexander and his cabinet and was conducted in a procession through the crowded streets to the Cathedral, where a thanksgiving service was held. The procession followed streets newly paved for the occasion, along which the old buildings had been demolished to make place for reviewing stands.

A new palace is ready for occupancy of the royal pair. It is situated within a stone's throw of the old royal residence.

Among the most notable presents made to the bride are a tiara and necklace of diamonds and emeralds from King Alexander. These pieces of jewelry are heirlooms from Empress Marie of Russia, grandmother of the present Queen of Rumania.

King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Rumania gave as their joint presents a magnificent string of pearls, and Queen Marie likewise presented a golden tea service inherited from her mother. From members of the royal family and the aristocracy of Rumania came a large number of rare Rumanian embroideries, sapphire pendants and amber necklaces. Every country in Central Europe is represented in the list of donors. One province in Jugo-Slavia presented the bride with 100 horses.

INVESTIGATION SOUGHT

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 6 (Special)—Residents of Jaffrey are asking for an investigation into the "voters' committee," an organization which affixed its signature to a notice sent to all women voters in the town asking them to consider their party affiliation and to make ready for the September primaries. According to a provision of the state's corrupt practices law a fine of \$50 may be assessed upon any person circulating a political statement without signing his name.

AVIATION FIELD IS READY

BRUNSWICK, Maine, June 7—The Brunswick municipal aviation field, the first to be established in New England, is to be dedicated next Saturday. The War Department will be represented by Brigadier-General Mark L. Hersey and several army airplanes will be sent here for the occasion.

Princeton Battle Monument
to Be Unveiled This Week

PRINCETON, N. J., June 3 (Special Correspondence)—When President Harding unveils the Princeton Battle Monument next Friday the spectators will witness the consummation of a project more than a century and a quarter old. It was in the autumn of 1783 that the Continental Congress, then meeting in Nassau Hall, passed a resolution to erect a monument on the site of the battle of Princeton to commemorate the heroism of General Washington and his men. Although nothing was done at the time, it is to this resolution that the monument owes its existence.

The tribute, in the form it has finally taken, is the work of Frederick MacMonies, sculptor of the much discussed "Civic Virtue" in New York. He has portrayed Washington as seated on his horse, the general is watching his soldiers retreat after the battle, Jan. 3, 1777. Near by can be seen General Mercer, while about the base of the statue there are several small figures illustrating the bravery of various soldiers.

Only after many changes of plans was this memorial finally begun. No action was taken to carry out the provisions of the resolution of the Continental Congress until 1893, when a number of prominent citizens of Princeton organized the Battle Monument Committee, which has at last erected the monument. The United States Government and the State of New Jersey each contributed \$30,000 toward the total cost of \$300,000, and the remainder was raised by public subscription.

After several sites had been considered, it was decided to place the monument in the grounds in front of the Princeton Inn, at Nassau street and Bayard Lane. Because of its more central location and the

CHINESE STEAMSHIP COMPANY
WILL BUY TWO NEW VESSELS

Director Declares Present Ship, Purchased Year Ago,
Now Never Lacks Cargo to South America

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 7—A report of China's first attempt to compete in the trans-Pacific steamship traffic was gained today from Cefario Chiu Fuk-sun, a Chinese director of the Chung-hua Navigation Company, Ltd., who has arrived in New York en route for England, where he is commissioned to purchase two additional steamships for his company. Mr. Fuk-sun is a merchant of Lima, Peru, and the main offices of his company are at Callao and Hong Kong.

"My company represents China's first experiment," he said, in an interview with a Christian Science Monitor correspondent, "in running a modern trans-oceanic steamship company. We have chosen for a start the somewhat romantic route of from China to Peru, and so far we have been very successful. There are more than 20,000 Chinese in South America, mostly merchants and traders, and Americans will be interested to learn that one of the staple Chinese commodities we carry, Chinese lard, has displaced American lard in many parts of Pacific South America.

"We also import rice, tea, silk, and other Chinese goods to such an extent that the only ship we have on the line at present, the Hwapaing, a converted Austrian-Lloyd liner, chartered from the Chinese Government, having been taken over during the war, still lacks for a cargo. We make the run from Hong Kong to Callao, stopping at Honolulu, Balboa, Antofagasta, Iquique, and other South American ports, in about 45 days, and we carry

passengers as well as freight. Unfortunately, the falling-off of the Chilean nitrate trade has made our traffic more or less a one-sided one, but in common with other Chinese merchants doing business in South America, I hope to see Chile and Peru recover their former prosperity, and I look to the successful termination of the Taca-Arca negotiations as one of the great contributing causes of peace and progress in that quarter of the world.

"There are six Japanese steamship lines in the South American trade, but the Japanese do not have the advantage of our population of merchant intermediaries. We hope some day to extend our line to San Francisco and New York, and perhaps one of our new steamers will carry the Chinese flag regularly into your harbor. I would have very much liked to have purchased American ships, as my company has the friendliest feelings for America, but the Shipping Board vessels available are mostly all cargo ships exclusively, and we are in the passenger trade as well and need a mixed-type ship that is not nearly so easily procurable here as abroad."

"Our small beginning, our company is capitalized at \$4,000,000, and our operations are not yet a year old. But China is tired of seeing her whole great trade, which amounted in 1920 to over 1,500,000,000 taels, worth \$1.44 gold during that year, carried in foreign ships entirely. The merchants of South China have made a start in a field they have long neglected, and I think they are going to carry it on."

REPUBLICANS CUT
PROPOSED TARIFF

Gradual Reductions Being Effected in Finance Committee

WASHINGTON, June 7—The Administration Tariff Bill is being rewritten gradually by the Senate Finance Committee majority, with a reduction in many of the rates originally proposed. The majority is holding daily sessions to reconsider many of its original recommendations and this program is to be continued.

Members of the majority explain that the changes are being made in the light of additional facts about changing conditions in world trade and industry.

Democrats contend that the changes have been forced by their analysis of the bill.

Many of the original rates in the metal schedule have been reduced on motion of the committee. Further reductions were recommended today, the committee receding from its original proposal of duties ranging from 25 to 40 per cent ad valorem on wire screen and other woven wire cloth, and recommending the original rates of 20 and 30 per cent.

Furnifold M. Simmons, Senator from North Carolina, Democratic leader in the tariff fight, argued against any rate in excess of 20 per cent, declaring that wire screen was a commodity entering into the daily uses of the people.

GRIGG'S COMET REDISCOVERED

A telegram to the Harvard Observatory, from Prof. A. O. Leeschner of the University of California, says that computation by Professor Leeschner of the orbit of the comet recently reported as newly discovered by the astronomer Skjellerup of Cape Town, South Africa, shows it to be identical with Grigg's comet, which it is probably identical. Grigg's comet was discovered by John Grigg at Thomas, N. Z., on July 22, 1922.

FOREIGN TRADE OF FRANCE

The April imports of France approximated 1,700,000,000 francs, and exports were 1,900,000,000 francs, according to Commercial Attaché Huntington at Paris.

channel connecting Honolulu harbor and Kalihii channel and basin that has been planned for some years, according to advices received from Washington by the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu.

The money is for this specific purpose and is not available for any other, but before this project will be undertaken, the federal authorities must be shown that commerce demands the improvement. About half a mile of dry land separates the harbor from the basin, and present plans of the United States engineers call for a channel 1800 feet wide with a depth of from 22 to 35 feet which could accommodate the largest ships calling at this port.

While the present appropriation would be sufficient to dig the channel only a portion of the distance, still it is considered highly desirable by shipping men to do this, as they are anxious that their jubilee convention here this week.

"The first musical instruments," said Mr. Case, "were very primitive affairs, which gave forth only one tone, like the rude drums and rattles of the savages. Gradually, and in step with the growing intellectual power of the race, these instruments were supplemented by others capable of wider expression. I am told that students divide this development into four stages, marked successively by the appearance of percussion instruments, wind instruments, stringed instruments, and keyboard instruments. I am inclined to agree with some writers that we should add a fifth—a stage marked by the appearance of the orchestra. For, in effect, this is a great instrument, played upon by the conductor. It blends and unites the properties of many, and makes possible

harmony which would be impossible in any of its separate parts."

"In a like manner banking has grown from the simple to the complex stage. The prehistoric days of banking were the days of barter. As money came into more general use a form of banking by individuals gradually developed."

"But people outgrew the one-man

FINANCIER FINDS PARALLEL
BETWEEN MUSIC AND BANKING

Federal Reserve Official Tells Instrument Makers How
Harmony Is Produced in Business

NEW YORK, June 6 (Special Correspondence)—The inter-relationship

and similarity existing between the musical instrument industry and banking was brought out by J. Herbert

Case, deputy governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, before the Music Industries Chamber of Commerce, the allied interests of which are holding their jubilee convention here this week.

"The first musical instruments,"

said Mr. Case, "were very primitive affairs, which gave forth only one tone, like the rude drums and rattles of the savages. Gradually, and in step with the growing intellectual power of the race, these instruments were supplemented by others capable of wider expression. I am told that students divide this development into four stages, marked successively by the appearance of percussion instruments, wind instruments, stringed instruments, and keyboard instruments. I am inclined to agree with some writers that we should add a fifth—a stage

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"In a like manner banking has grown from the simple to the complex stage. The prehistoric days of banking were the days of barter. As money came into more general use a form of banking by individuals gradually developed."

"But people outgrew the one-man

banking system as they had outgrown the one-toned musical instrument.

The great expansion in commerce that followed the Dark Ages created a need for improved financial facilities, and this period saw the beginnings of modern banking in the maritime cities of Italy, Spain and Holland.

"In this country the development of banking followed a complex form. We established a large number of comparatively small independent banks, an orchestra which has grown by the present day to number more than 30,000 pieces. The great problem of our banking history has been to get harmony out of this system."

"By the federal reserve procedure business crises are made less severe and seasonal strain is practically eliminated. In other words, our banking instrument has been keyed up and put in tune, and we should get real harmony from it in the future."

MEXICO PROPOSES
PLAN TO PAY DEBTS

Committee of Bankers Understood to Have Been Told
Program of State

NEW YORK, June 7—The methods by which the Mexican Government proposes to meet current interest on its obligations and arrears accumulated through default in payment of interest on its bonds were understood to have been placed before the International Committee of Bankers on Mexico yesterday by Señor de la Huerta, Minister of Finance. The nature of the proposals was not disclosed.

It also was learned that proposals for rehabilitating railroad lines in Mexico and the payment of interest of their obligations also were laid before the bankers.

The matter of Mexico's recognition by the United States Government plays no part in the consideration of these financial problems, it was reliably reported. The State Department has not been kept in touch with the progress of negotiations since the bankers began their talks with Señor de la Huerta last week.

Granting of a new loan to Mexico probably would hinge, however, on the recognition questions, it was said. But Señor de la Huerta announced, when the conference began, that Mexico was not seeking a loan here, and that his program did not contemplate a visit to Washington.

In the matter of adjusting railroad matters, Señor de la Huerta, it was said, has been in frequent conference with Leon Saliñas, head of the National Railways of Mexico. But Señor Saliñas has not yet been called into conference with the bankers, who are considering whether to recommend the Mexico proposals to bond holders, gain modification, reject them or offer counter proposals.

PROBLEMS OF BIG
CROPS UNSOLVED

How to Prevent Severe Price
Slump, Is Question

"Abundant crops often mean a lean year for the grower. Some genius is needed to provide an outlet for the surplus which, for the world's sake, should be produced without depressing the price of the home-stained product below a living point," says a statement just issued by the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture and bearing the name of Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, commissioner, and Dr. Charles D.

NATIONAL CITY PLANNERS HAVE BILLBOARDS AS TOPIC

Final Conference Session Will Discuss Methods of Winning Support for Planning Programs

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 7 (Special)—Billboard regulation was the subject at the luncheon today of the National Conference of City Planning which is being held here in conjunction with the convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards. The sixth and final conference session will be held this afternoon when the topic will be "Methods of Winning Public Support for a City Planning Program." This will be followed by a business session and later a dinner.

Place of the Beautiful

"The Place of the Beautiful in the City Plan—Some Everyday Examples" was the subject discussed at the fourth conference session last evening. The principal speakers were John Nolen, City Planner of Cambridge, Mass., and Andrew Wright Crawford, lawyer of Philadelphia.

Mr. Nolen's answer to the question of "What is the Place of the Beautiful in the City Plan" was simple, direct and clear. He declared that "it is the city plan and the city plan alone that makes the beautiful in cities possible. I venture boldly to assert that there can be no such thing as a beautiful city without a city plan conceived and executed not only so as to serve all the practical requirements of a city, but also to provide abundant opportunities for the proper expression of the beautiful. It is true that the beautiful in cities comes actually through the works of landscape architecture, architecture, sculpture and engineering, but the point of greatest importance to note is that the city plan provides the location, the elevation or gradient, the foreground and background, the vistas, balance and symmetry, a proper sense of scale, the broad relationships, the environment, and the opportunity for the placing and assembling such works under conditions that make them truly and permanently beautiful."

Such a revealing definition as this is of the greatest importance at this time when many cities are beginning to plan on a big scale and perhaps being afraid to attempt to make things beautiful because of the mistaken idea that making things beautiful is being sentimental, or that it costs more to add beauty to the city. Mr. Nolen exploded both of these opinions in his address, proclaiming that "there is no complete realization of what is practical in cities without due regard for the beautiful. And furthermore, that business men, politicians, city officials and the rest of the class known as practical men show by their daily life in matters of food, clothing, homes and recreation, in factories, stores, hotels, clubs and their whole environment, that one of the things that they care most about and for which they work most industriously and spend money most liberally is the beautiful."

Demand for the Beautiful

There is then a demand for the beautiful, said Mr. Nolen, whether we recognize it or not. He told of how as an example cities set aside areas of natural scenery for their beauty and of the man-made parks and beautiful open areas designed by the landscape architect. Everyone will agree, said Mr. Nolen, that our city halls, libraries, schools and other public buildings should be beautiful. But, he added, "notwithstanding the merit and beauty of many of these constructions architecturally, considered one by one, American cities, as cities, are almost invariably ugly. As we may have works of engineering architecture and landscape architecture that are beautiful in themselves and not have a beautiful city, so we may have a skillful city plan that will meet all the requirements, practical and aesthetic, of a city plan as such, and yet not have a beautiful city, because of the failure of the various arts and professions named to create constructions of beauty in the places and under the conditions which the city plan provides. In other words, the beautiful in cities is dependent upon the city planner to meet the full requirements of a city plan, including the opportunity for sculptors, architects, landscape architects, engineers and others to carry out their constructions so that they will not only be useful and beautiful in themselves, but also so that they contribute toward the total beauty, the ensemble, which it is the intention of the city plan to create."

The criticism that is often associated with the aesthetics of city planning really has nothing to do with city planning, said Mr. Nolen. It is usually criticism concerning some minor constructions or ornaments or other superficial elements, not the real city plan.

One of the most difficult phases of any city planning program, Mr. Nolen declared, is that of forming public opinion in order to secure action. This is one of the difficulties of providing for the beautiful in the city plan, but, continued Mr. Nolen, "that there is skill enough to produce a plan giving opportunity for the right location, grouping and assembling of streets, open spaces, parks and buildings has been demonstrated by the expositions held within the last 20 years in this country, notably the World's Exposition at Chicago and the San Diego Exposition. If the people of our cities could be made to understand that in city planning they are dealing with the same type of practical idea only on a grander scale, they would follow it to the end."

Illustrated by Slides

Mr. Nolen's talk was well illustrated by a number of slides showing good and bad examples of city planning, with particular reference to how good city planning can provide the foreground and background for great public buildings, or vistas, or elevations and gradients. The evils of the grid-iron system were brought out by plans and airplane views of New York and San Francisco, showing how impossible it is to secure adequate settings for buildings or to secure any variety of interest to the streets. In compari-

criticism of the "propriety and ethics" of his work in the interest of the tariff, Mr. Lippitt said that he had never considered it any more improper or unethical for him to discuss tariff legislation with the senators than it would be for citizens not having former senatorial service to do so.

CROW'S NEST PASS USES CRITIZED

Canadian Pacific Railway Gives Evidence Before Committee

OTTAWA, June 7 (Special)—The reinstatement of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, which since 1898 has provided for maximum freight rates on certain basic commodities carried in the west, but whose operations were suspended for a period of three years during the war, was strenuously opposed by W. B. Lanigan, freight traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, before the special parliamentary committee on transportation costs this morning. Mr. Lanigan summed up his suggestions on the question as follows:

1. That the Crow's Nest Pass Act is out of touch with today's necessities, out of gear with today's sources of supply, out of line with the trend of traffic. It is discriminatory in its application and fails to provide a solution for a dominion-wide economic problem.

2. Replacing of all control of rates should be unrestrictedly in the hands of the special tribunal created and equipped for that purpose, namely, the railway commission.

3. An immediate reduction should be made on basic commodities that constitute the rough products of the field, the mine, the forest, and the sea, whichever of these commodities form the staple course of production and employment.

4. Basic commodities, he considered, should include grain in the northwest provinces, both to the lake head and proportionately to Vancouver for export; forest products throughout the Dominion, consisting of lumber, shingles, fence posts, pulpwood, poles, logs, timber, coal from Canadian sources of supply, coke, building material, brick, cement, lime and plaster, potatoes, fertilizers, ores of all kinds, pig iron, bloom, billets, wire rods and scrap iron. By such reductions Mr. Lanigan stated that the whole Dominion would be benefited.

NEVADA TO SPEND BIG SUM ON ROADS

Sparingly Populated State Lays Out Ambitious Program

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1 (Special Correspondence)—The State of Nevada, which has a population of but seven-tenths of a person to the square mile, has mapped out a most ambitious road-building program. This year will see the completion of 150 miles of new highway, and 43 miles of unpaved road. The 1923 program calls for construction of 100 miles of paved highway.

Contracts have been let calling for an expenditure of \$45,000 in the remaining months of 1922 on highway and road construction; contracts approved May 31, for highway construction in the next fiscal year, June 30, 1922 to July 1, 1923 total \$1,000,000, and before the year ends \$1,000,000 more in contracts will be let, bids already having been advertised.

New highway work to cost \$1,500,000 will be started prior to Jan. 1, 1923. One of the most important highway construction projects to be begun within the next 30 days is that of a 10-foot paved highway, bordered by eight feet of gravelled road, from Reno to Verdi.

Approval of the expenditure of 24 miles of road in Nevada, Forest Highway funds, for construction of 24 miles of roads in Nevada, has been received from the Secretary of Agriculture. This money will be used on two roads in the Toiyabe National Forest, in Lander County, and on a road in the Nevada National Forest, in White Pine County. The Government also will help build a highway from Sparks to Hazen. The State intends to continue this road for 60 miles beyond, through Fallon.

PRINCETON TO CONFER DÉGREÉ ON PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, June 7—President Harding will leave Washington tomorrow morning for Raritan, N. J., the home of Sen. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen and on Friday will attend two ceremonies at Princeton, N. J., one of which will be the unveiling of the Princeton battle monument, and the other, exercises at Princeton University, at which the President will be granted a doctor's degree. Mr. Harding is expected to make two addresses, one at the monument, the other in the university chapel. He will spend tomorrow night at the home of Mr. Frelinghuysen, and will return to Washington Friday evening.

The monument is erected in commemoration of the battle of Princeton, in which George Washington, after crossing the Delaware, surprised the British and Hessian forces in a successful action early in the Revolutionary War.

BOSTON NAVY YARD WILL BE KEPT BUSY

WASHINGTON, June 7—James A. Gallivan (D.), Representative from Massachusetts, was advised today by Theodore Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of the Navy, that the Boston Navy Yard would have enough repair work to keep it in operation continuously until the end of the year.

Answering an inquiry by Mr. Gallivan, Mr. Roosevelt stated that the steamship *Canopus*, now undergoing repairs at Boston, would not be sent elsewhere, provided the work could be completed by Sept. 1. The battleship *Florida* will be sent there on that date for overhauling, which the Navy Department estimated could not be completed under four months.

In answer to Senator Ashurst's

EDUCATORS MEET IN BOSTON JULY 2

Sir Arthur Currie, McGill University, Montreal, Will Deliver Opening Address

The tentative program of the sixteenth annual meeting of the National Education Association at Boston, July 2 to 8, just issued, is built around the idea that there is a definite connection between the great democratic impulse which is following the war and the intensified interest in every phase of educational endeavor that is evident not only in America, but throughout the world. Mornings have been given over largely to the representative assembly for the consideration of committee reports and business, afternoons to department meetings, and evenings to general sessions.

Sir Arthur Currie, president of McGill University, Montreal, Canada, commander of the Canadian forces at the front in the recent war, has been invited to give the opening address Sunday evening, July 2, on "The New Education." "Far-Reaching Results of the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments" is the second subject to be presented, by a speaker as yet unnamed. Philander P. Claxton, former Commissioner of Education for the United States, now provost at the University of Alabama, will speak at this session on outstanding features in American progress.

Patriotic Program July 4

Monday morning's program is a development of the idea that the democratic awakening emphasizes the importance of professional training for teachers, prominent educators speaking. The afternoon will be given over to programs of departments and allied organizations. Speakers at the evening session include Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of schools in Boston; Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts; James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, and Charl Ormond Williams, president of the national organization. Her subject is, "The New Awakening and Educational Policies."

For the Fourth of July a particularly strong patriotic program has been prepared. According to the program speakers at the morning session will be Mrs. George Maynard Minor, president-general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Calvin Coolidge, Gen. John J. Pershing and Sen. William E. Borah of Idaho. The evening program includes the name of Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs; a message from Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and Alvin M. Owsley, national director of the American Legion.

Many Meetings Scheduled

The report of the committee on salaries, tenure and pensions, and the discussion of the report are scheduled for Wednesday morning. Rural education is the subject for discussion Wednesday evening. Legislation, foreign relations, research, illiteracy, responsibility of college and university, the duties of the electorate, all receive attention on the program. Meetings of departments and allied organizations are carefully worked in so as to give the maximum service. The National Council of Education, the National Council of Supervisors of Nature Study and Gardening, the National Association of Visiting Teachers and Home and School Visitors, the National Council of Teachers of English, a conference on geography under the auspices of the National Geographic Society, the National Federation of the State Education Associations, the National League of Teachers' Associations, are among the allied organizations that will hold annual meetings during the week of July 2 to 8.

Among the prominent visitors at the convention will be Dr. W. G. Cove, president of the National Association of Teachers of England and Wales, who will make a special trip to the United States to attend the meetings and meet the educators of that country. Dr. Cove is well known because of his leadership in the fight for the Fisher education bill in 1918. This bill may be called the Magna Charta of free public education in England. Recently when enormous reductions in the amounts spent for public education in England were proposed in the famous Geddes report, it was Dr. Cove and his organization of more than 116,000 teachers that awakened the public to the necessity for maintaining an adequate school system as the only sound basis of national well-being and prosperity.

COLUMBIA HONORS ELEVEN NOTABLES

Also Confers 2516 Degrees, 664 Certificates at Commencement

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 7—Columbia University, at its one hundred and sixty-eighth commencement today, conferred 2516 degrees, in addition to 11 honorary degrees and 664 certificates. Honorary degrees were conferred as follows:

Doctor of Science—Dr. Stephen Smith, Frank Julian Sprague, electrical engineer.

Doctor of Letters—Mary Mills Pat-

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rick, president of Constantinople Woman's College; Augustus Thomas, playwright.

Doctor of Sacred Theology—Caleb R. Stetson, rector of Trinity Parish; Herbert Shipman, suffragan bishop of New York.

Doctor of Laws—Baron de Cartier de Marchenne, Belgian Ambassador; Ignace Jan Paderewski, pianist and statesman; Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Washington; Viscount D'Alte, Minister from Portugal; William P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

Nicholas Murray Butler, president, made the address to the graduates on the subject, "In Defense of Youth." He concluded as follows:

"There are those who in the name of youth would think it clever to contradict all human experience and to despise it, but these are not really representative of youth. It is a far cry from such as these to that genuine and courageous youth, which testing for itself the experience and wisdom of the past, can say with wise old Solon, 'I grow old constantly learning many new things.'"

New York University Grants Honorary Degrees to Seven

NEW YORK, June 7—Seven honorary degrees and 1208 degrees in course were conferred today at the ninetieth commencement exercises of New York University. Those receiving honorary degrees were:

Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, humanitarian, Master of Human Letters.

Mrs. Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, sculptress, Master of Arts.

John Joseph Carte, electrical engineer, Doctor of Engineering.

The Rev. Endicott Peabody, head of Groton School, Doctor of Humane Letters.

Benjamin Nathan Cardozo, Associate Justice, Court of Appeals, State of New York, Doctor of Laws.

Edwin Louis Garvin, Judge, United States Court, Eastern District of New York, Doctor of Laws.

The Right Reverend William Thomas Manning, Episcopal Bishop of New York, Doctor of Laws.

APPRENTICESHIP PLAN TO BE GIVEN TRIAL

NEW YORK, June 7—Contractors and unions have agreed upon an apprenticeship plan for teaching young men various crafts in the building trades industry, Burt L. Fenner, chairman of the committee on apprenticeship, announced before the New York building congress yesterday.

The woodworking craft has been chosen for the experiment which, if successful, will be extended to all other trades in the building industry, he asserted. It is intended to enrol students for the first classes at once.

The woodworkers are already attached to secretarial and clerical positions to United States embassies, legations and consulates in all parts of the world, are making good to such a degree that this is no idle or fanciful prophecy. Again, the women who now hold responsible positions in the departments of state and commerce at Washington are making such excellent records and are showing such grasp of the foreign diplomatic and commercial relations of the United States that they may be called upon at any time to go abroad.

"It is not generally appreciated that a large number of young women are now serving abroad in official or semi-official capacities in posts of delicate and heavy responsibility. There is not much advertisement of the fact, but their number runs into hundreds and the demand is actually greater than the supply, especially from organizations, institutions, cor-

WOMAN FOR PRESIDENT SOON, PREDICTED BY JOHN BARRETT

One-Time Director-General of Pan-American Union Tells of Opportunities for Women in Politics

BRADFORD, Mass., June 7 (Special)—That the time is not far distant when the United States will have a woman President, was forecast in an address made today by John Barrett, at one time director-general of the Pan-American Union and United States Ambassador to Argentina, and now counsellor in international affairs at Washington, before the graduating class of Bradford Academy on the subject, "Women's New Opportunities in National and International Affairs."

Mr. Barrett also predicted that within eight years a fourth of the House of Representatives will be women and inside of 12 years a third of the United States Senate.

"All women should be profoundly interested in the remarkable new opportunities now developing for them in national and international service," said Mr. Barrett. "In Washington, the one man in the group, who possibly stood out most notably for his knowledge of public affairs, stated that he believed that the time was not far distant, speaking in general terms in comparison with the modern period of our history, when we would elect a woman President. Not to please Lady Astor, but in a sensible expression of opinion, the majority present agreed with his observation.

"Again, it is a fact not generally known that many of the largest banking, financial, manufacturing, exporting and importing firms are either training competent young women or picking those especially trained to represent them in a great variety of responsible posts abroad. In, moreover, the educational and cultural field the demand for highly trained American young women is greater than the supply for the execution of responsible duties and work not only throughout Europe and especially in the countries that are reconstructing themselves, but also throughout all Latin America, from Mexico and Cuba south to Argentina and Chile, and again in China, the Philippines, and even in Japan and Siam."

BRITISH FINANCES
LONDON, June 7—The statement of the British Exchequer for the last week shows the balance reduced £505,240 to £1,222,778 and outstanding floating debt amounting to £98,355,500, or £47,160,000 less than the £1,029,515,500 floating debt with which the financial year was begun.

Macullar Parker Company was founded in 1849—the year "The Forty-Niners" trekked to the Golden Gate

The Avalanche of eager Customers was so great—

Thanks to the wonderful response on the part of Bostonians and visitors in the city

That, feeling our sales force needs a respite from this rush of business,

We Shall Give All Our Co-Workers Thursday, June 8th, For Holiday

"FORTY-NINER" REMOVAL SALES

Will Be Resumed on Friday

See Wednesday and Thursday Papers For Details of Merchandise Offered

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY

400 WASHINGTON STREET

"The Old House with The Young Spirit"

Boston

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MAINE PAPER CONCERN PLANS FOR EXPANSION

Pejepscot Company Will Add Another Million Dollars for Plant Development

TOPSHAM, Me., June 7.—The Pejepscot Paper Company, now controlled by the International Development Company, which has brought a large amount of new capital into the industry has already expended between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 in the development of its plants at Pejepscot and Lisbon Falls.

Further development is likely to call for the expenditure of \$1,000,000, and the Topsham and Bowdoin plants will be included in the completed plan of development.

Herbert Hoover Interested

The International Development Company, with which Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce in the Harding Administration, and Julius H. Barnes, former head of the United States Food Administration Grain Corporation, are associated, controls a number of important industries in various parts of the country, the two most noteworthy, being the Pejepscot Paper Company, one of the long-established paper and pulp plants of this State, and the Klen Linen Rug Company of Duluth, Minn.

In the reorganization of the Pejepscot Company, Edgar Rickard of New York succeeded Julius A. B. Cowles as president and Fred C. Clark of New York became vice-president and general manager a short time ago in the place of W. W. Nearing, who retired after a long period of service with the company. Mr. Rickard the new president, is a mining engineer, was an assistant of Mr. Hoover in the work of the Food Administration, and acted for him in the United States in 1918 and 1919.

The industrial end of the development of the Pejepscot Company is in the hands of R. B. Wolf Company of New York, and William C. Cram, Jr., has been in Maine making a general survey of the plants.

Pejepscot's Products

The Pejepscot Company manufactures newsprint, ground wood and sulphite in the four plants mentioned and the new owners have made a survey of the entire plant with the idea of working out a scheme which will increase both the output and the efficiency of the plant. Three of the mills now produce an aggregate of 121 tons of newsprint weekly.

Additional penstock and improved power plants have been put in at Pejepscot and Lisbon Falls and a large amount of new machinery installed. Mr. Cram, the industrial engineer, is at present in the west, in connection with other business interests.

The timberland holdings of the Pejepscot Paper Company are very extensive and include many thousands of acres in Compton County, Quebec, St. John's and Queen's County, New Brunswick, and Washington County, Me. While general reforestation has not yet been undertaken, it is understood that such plans are included in the rehabilitation of the industry.

SECURITIES ARE SOLD AT AUCTION

Wise, Hobbs & Arnold of Boston sold the following securities at public auction today:

20 U. S. Worsted 1st pfds 24c, off 1/4
2 Naumkeag Steam Cotton 225c, up 3/4
2 Spring Ry Co pfds 48c, up 1/4
2 East. Mass. St. Ry adj st 30, up 1
5 American Mfg pfds 82, up 1
5 Greenwell Tap & Co Corp pr 91%, up 1/4
10 Quincy Mkt Cold Storage Warehouse com 140, up 1/4
5 W. L. Douglas Shoe pfds 94c, up 1/4
10 Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric com 70, up 1/4, off 1/4
2 Tannery Electric 135, up 25
10 Lowell Electric Light Corp 180, off 1/4
10 Lafayette Motors com 3, off 8
72 do pfds 25, off 17

R. L. Day & Co. sold the following at auction today:

7 Mattapan National Bank 85, up 5
5 National Bank (Milford) 182c, up 1/4
10 Nashua Mfg. pfds 98c, up 1/4
14 Allentown Mfg. 102c, up 1/4
4 Naumkeag Steam Cotton 225c, up 3/4
10 Great Falls Mfg. 92, off 10c
35 Conn. Mills 1st pfds off 1/4
65c, up 7
7 West Point Mfg. 123c, off 1/4
60 U. S. Worsted 1st pfds 2, off 1/4
12 Mass. Elec. Co pfds 104c, up 1/4
10 Mont. & Worcester RR pfds 100, up 1/4
20 Vermont & Mass RR 94c, off 1/4
154 Payson Park Land Co 15 cts.
3 G. Co. Co. 1st pfds 77, up 8
10 American Glue Co com (ex-div) 100c,
10 do pfds 125c, up 5c
5 Mont. & Worcester L. & P. com 4%, off 1/4
5 do 18c, up 1/4, off 1/4
10 Standard Mfg. Co pfds 104c
2 American Sugar pfds (ex-div) 105c,
2 Manchester Trac. L. & P. 107, up 4
4 Conn Power Co pfds 85, up 5
2 Charlestown G. & E. 108, unchanged
2 Nashua Gummed-C Paper pfds 90c,
25 Massachusetts Water Dist. Trust 5
5 Plymouth Cordage 175, up 25
10 Merrimac Chemical Co 85c, up 5c
10 Sullivan Machinery Co 52, up 2 1/2
1000 Boston Elec Ry 64, 94c.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, June 7 (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

June 7 May 7 June 8
Wheat, No. 2 spring 1.67 1.67 1.61
Wheat, No. 2 red 1.504 1.504 1.48
Corn, No. 2 yellow .78 .81c .83c
Oats, No. 2 white .48c .49c .49c
Flour, Minn. ps 8.25 9.00 9.50
Lard, prime 12.00 11.80 11.00
Pork, meat 26.50 25.50 24.50
Bacon, fat 16.00 16.00 15.00
Sugar, gran 5.70 5.75 5.75
Iron, No. 2 Phl. 28.25 28.40 28.50
Silver .76c .69 .58c
Lead 5.85 5.25 4.75
Tin .82c .82c 8.75c 25.50
Copper 14.00 13.00 13.25
Rubber, cib. shrt. 14c .15c .13c
Cotton, Mid Uplands 20.10 18.75 12.80
Steel billets, flats .35c .32c .37c
Zinc 5.675 5.30 4.90

SOUTH DAKOTA SMALL GRAINS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., June 7—Indications are that South Dakota will harvest a large crop of small grain this year, and it is practically assured that thousands of harvest hands from other states will be needed on the farms of the State during the harvesting period.

The acreage sown this year is well up with that of 1921. Harvesting usually begins in the southern counties of South Dakota about July 20 to 25, and in the northern part of the State between July 25 and Aug. 1.

Although the crop acreage in North Dakota this season is said to show a reduction over that of last year, it is expected that a large number of harvest hands from outside the State will be needed to harvest the crop. In North Dakota the harvesting of small grain usually begins from Aug. 1 to 5 in the southern counties and in northern counties 10 days later.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans	Boston	New York
Federal rate	4 1/2%	5 1/2%
Outside com' l paper	4 1/2% to 5%	4 1/2% to 5%
Year money	4 1/2% to 5%	4 1/2% to 5%
Customers' com' l ins	5 1/2% to 6%	5 1/2% to 6%
Individ. cus. col. lns.	5%	5 1/2%
Today	5%	5 1/2%
Yester'day	5%	5 1/2%

Today

Yester'day

Bar silver in New York 71 1/2c 70 1/2c

Bar silver in London 71 1/2c 70 1/2c

Mexican dollars 84 1/4c 84 1/4c

Bar gold in London 91s 8d 84 1/4c

Canadian ex. dis. (%) 27-32 27-32

Domestic bar silver 99 1/2c 99 1/2c

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:

P.C. P.C.

Boston 4% Bengal 5%
New York 4% Berlin 5%
Philadelphia 4% Bombay 7%
Cleveland 4% Brussels 6%
Minneapolis 4% Christiania 5%
Atlanta 4% Copenhagen 5%
Chicago 4% Madrid 4%
Kansas City 4% Paris 6%
Minneapolis 5% London 4%
Dallas 5% Rome 5%
San Francisco 4% Stockholm 5%
Amsterdam 4% Switzerland 5%

Clearing House Figures

Boston New York

Exchanges \$55,000,000 \$755,700,000

Year ago today 46,652,070

Balances 17,000,000 58,800,000

Bal. week ago today 10,410,681

F. R. bank credit 16,827,655 47,100,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery:

Prime Eligible Banks—

60@90 days 3 1/4% to 3 1/2%

30@60 days 3 1/4% to 3 1/2%

Under 30 days 3 1/4% to 3 1/2%

Less Known Banks—

60@90 days 3 1/4% to 3 1/2%

30@60 days 3 1/4% to 3 1/2%

Under 30 days 3 1/4% to 3 1/2%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency.

Last

Sterling— Current previous

Cables 4.50% 4.50% 4.864c

France 4.50% 4.50% 4.864c

Germany 9.14 9.15 19.3

Mark 35.12 35.12 40.2

U. S. 100 100 100

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

CONCERN OF WOOL TRADE IS TARIFF ENACTMENT DATE

Expect Bill to Be Passed in September—Present Prices Considered High

While the wool market continues very firm the heavy speculation which characterized the seaboard markets up to recently has disappeared, due in no small measure to the fact that available stocks have become extremely limited. Then, too, such stocks are for the most part held in strong hands at full market rates, which are not far from an importing basis even under the emergency tariff on the finer grades.

Manufacturers are not inclined to force this market at the moment, but rather are disposed to resist any further advance in values; indeed the manufacturers all along have insisted that the clothiers and back of them the public at large have furnished every reason why wool values not only should not advance but even ought to go lower, if anything. And yet, in spite of this pressure prices have continued to mount to the present level, where for the moment, at least they remain firm.

Further Advances Made

Meantime, the price of cloth is being raised to a level more or less on a parity with the price of the raw material. The American Woolen Company has announced a second advance on certain other lines of woolen and worsted goods and other mills have found it necessary to revise the prices of cloth upward. Spinners and combers do not find a large business but the demand, while modest, is more or less constant and while buyers of tops are disinclined to pay prices of tops based on current wool values, they are willing to take small quantities of stock tops which can be had at prices slightly under current wool parities.

All through the wool and wool manufacturing industry the question of paramount importance at the moment is the tariff. "When will it be enacted?" is the question which is asked more often than "What will it be?" There seems to be a rather pronounced belief that the form and probably the amount of the basic tariff rate on raw wool has been determined fairly closely but the date is felt to be less certain than the rates. There seems to be a disposition to believe that the Senate will pass the bill now before it some time in August and that following the consideration of the bill by the Conference Committee the bill will finally be passed concurrently and go up for the President's signature some time in September.

Western Buying

Meantime, buying has been proceeding steadily in the west, chiefly with the thought of the 33 cents a pound round on wool contained in the proposed "permanent" tariff bill, in the background of all calculations. Some of the finer wools of late have been bought in excess of the proposed wool tariff parity, although the average buying price for the season has hardly reached that level.

Prices at the sale in Mertzon, Tex., this week were fully maintained on the basis of prices paid at the recent sales in San Antonio, although hardly up to the basis of the same price of the Richardson clip, which was figured to have cost fully \$1.40 clean landed basis, Boston. Best 12-months wool at the Mertzon sale brought around \$1.35 clean basis, landed Boston, while fairly good French combing wools realized about \$1.25 and less. Attractive topmaking wools were sold on the basis of about \$1.10 to \$1.20, clean landed basis.

Sales in Montana have approximated 42 cents for choicest fine and fine medium wool. In the bright wool section 50 cents is the going price for good delaine clips and 40 to 43 cents for the best medium clips. In the eastern market, it is reported that Ohio delaine wool has been sold at 60 cents in the grease, a new high level.

Foreign Markets Firm

The foreign markets are generally firm. In Yorkshire, it is the common belief that prices have reached the top, at least for the time being. In Australia, American buyers are continuing their purchases, although the selection is getting poorer constantly, and prices are well maintained, with a slightly increased landing cost, due to the rise in exchange sterling.

South American and South African markets are well cleared of stocks and prices are very firm at both points.

A number of American buyers have sailed to attend the next East India sales in Liverpool and doubtless will also go down to London for the purchase of wool in the Colonial sales and by private treaty outside the salesroom.

STEEL MILLS NEED LABOR
YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 7.—Steel mills report a growing shortage of hot mill workers, a condition accentuated by the warm weather. One large interest with all 15 sheet mills scheduled was compelled last week to reduce the active number to 14 and subsequently to 13, because men failed to report. Employment agents from other districts have come into this territory seeking skilled operatives.

THE J. G. WHITE
Engineering Corporation

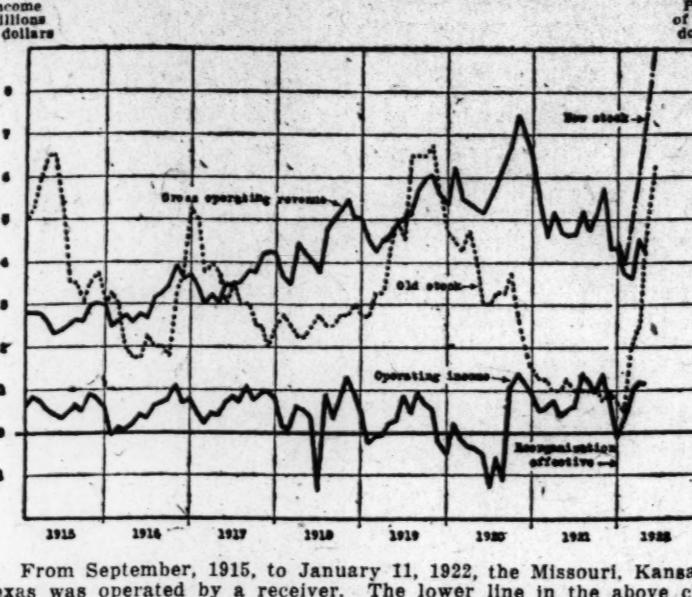


43 Exchange Place, New York

BOSTON STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	June 6	June 7	Close
Ahmeke...	64	64	63 1/2	63 1/2	64	64
Allouez...	38	38	37 1/2	37 1/2	38	38
Am Ax Ch of...	67	67	67	67	67	67
Am Pneu 2 of...	165	165	165	165	165	165
Am Woolen of...	123 1/2	123 1/2	123	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Am Woolen of...	127 1/2	127 1/2	127	127	127	127
Amoskeag...	114 1/2	115	114	114	114	114
Amoskeag of...	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Anaconda...	54 1/2	55	54 1/2	55	55	55
Ariz Com...	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2
Aradian Cons...	4 1/2	4 1/2	4	4	4 1/2	4 1/2
Bonded & Albany...	140	140	140	140	140	140
Bos Elevated...	101	101	100	100	101	100
Bos Elevy of...	57	57	57	57	57	57
Bos & Maine...	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	28	28
B & M of Pet...	25	25	25	25	25	25
Bos Min...	283	283	283	283	283	283
Car & Ariz...	124	125	125	125	125	125
Centennial...	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10
Ch Junc of...	92	92	92	92	91	91
Co Rance...	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Davis Daly...	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
East Butte...	124	124	124	124	124	124
Edison S. S...	69	69	68	68	68	68
Edison Electric...	173 1/2	173 1/2	173	173	173	173
Franklin...	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Granby...	32	32	32	32	32	32
Gray & Davis...	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Grocock Co...	100	100	100	100	100	100
Hood Rubber...	50	50	50	50	50	50
Hood S. S. of...	6	6	5 1/2	5 1/2	6	6
Island Creek...	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Island Oil...	1	1	90	90	25	25
Ile Royale...	25	25	25	25	25	25
Keweenaw...	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Lake Conner...	5	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Liber McNeill...	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10
Long's Theat...	14	14	14	14	14	14
Lubbock...	70	70	70	70	70	70
Mass Cons Min...	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	4	4
Mass Gas...	73	73	73	73	73	73
Mass Gas of...	66	66	66	66	66	66
Mass-Oj Colony...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Merzenthaler...	153	153	152 1/2	152 1/2	152	152
Mexican Invest...	15	15	15	15	15	15
Midland & C...	3	3	2 1/2	2 1/2	3	3
Miss Riv Power...	24	24	24	24	24	24
Miss Riv Pr of...	80	80	80	80	80	80
Mohawk...	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67	67
Nal Leather...	83	83	83	83	83	83
Old Colony...	93	93	93	93	92	92
Ojibway...	20	20	20	20	20	20
Ormond C...	20	20	19 1/2	19 1/2	20	20
Orton & C...	22	22	22	22	22	22
Pan Am C...	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Panama Sugar...	40	40	40	40	40	40
Panama Min...	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Reece B. Hole...	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Rutland of...	51 1/2	51 1/2	50	50	50	50
Shannon...	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Shaw's Mazzeno...	75	75	75	75	95	95
Shaw's Mazzeno...	75	75	75	75	95	95
Sun & Boston...	16	16	16	16	16	16
Swift Inter...	20	20	19 1/2	19 1/2	20	20
Swift & Co...	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Torrington...	80	79	79	79	80	80
Trinity...	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Tuolumne...	75	75	75	75	75	75
U.S. Shor Mach...	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
U.S. Shor Mach...	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
U.S. Smelt...	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	47	46 1/2
U.S. Steel...	102	102	102	102	102	102
Uttah Me & T...	15	15	15	15	15	15
Ventura Oil...	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Victoria...	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Waldron Svs...	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Walton Watch of...	42	42	42	42	42	42
Warren Bros...	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
War Bros 1/2...	37	37	37	37	37	37
West End...	51	51	51	51	51	51
West End of...	61	61	61	61	61	61
Western Union...	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Winona...	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

SEVEN-YEAR RECORD OF M. K. & T.



From September, 1915, to January 11, 1922, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas was operated by a receiver. The lower line in the above chart shows operating income before deduction of special receivership charges, nor does it reflect non-payment of certain interest charges. The decline in operating income up to 1921, in the face of increasing gross revenues, was due not to the receivership but to greatly increased operating expenses, which were unavoidable,

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SHERRILL NAMED NEW DELEGATE

International Olympic Committee Assured of Money Needed for 1924 by French Premier

PARIS, June 7 (By the Associated Press)—Charles H. Sherrill of New York was elected by the International Olympic Committee as one of the American delegates on the committee.

Premier Poincaré informed the committee that the French Parliament would vote immediately an additional 6,000,000 francs for financing the Olympic Games. This insures definitely the holding of the 1924 games in Paris, after some weeks of uncertainty, during which the relinquishment of the games to Los Angeles, Cal., seemed imminent at times. The French Parliament had signified its intention of voting only 10,000,000 francs for the games, whereas the French Olympic committee declared at least 15,000,000 francs would be required.

Prime Minister Poincaré made the communication regarding the additional appropriation this morning at the foreign office, where he received the members of the International Committee before the opening of their session.

Mr. Sherrill, who was at the meeting, read a telegram from Frederick W. Rubien, secretary of the American Olympic Committee, proposing that the International Committee take action regarding the use of the words "Olympic games," which he declared should be restricted to the games organized by the international body, held every four years.

The committee took immediate action on this subject, putting itself on record by a vote as favorable to the American idea. It will request the co-operation of all its members to see that the title in question be restricted to the quadrennial.

NEW YORK, June 7—The appointment of Charles H. Sherrill of this city as a delegate to the International Olympic Committee, completes the United States representation on the committee. He will serve with Prof. W. M. Sloan of Princeton and W. M. Garland of Los Angeles. His appointment was made in accordance with the suggestion of the American Olympic Association officials.

Mr. Sherrill will bring a vast store of athletic knowledge to the committee. While at Yale he won the inter-collegiate 100-yard dash championship four years in succession, 1887-88-89-90, tying the record the last two years, and the 220-yard sprint in 1888-89-90, breaking the record in 1890. He was the originator of the crouching or four-point spring start in 1888, which is now used in all sports in every section of the world. He also originated the international inter-collegiate dual track and field meets between Yale and Harvard and Oxford and Cambridge.

Mr. Sherrill was United States Minister to Argentina, 1909-11, when he retired from diplomatic service. As the author of a number of works on law, travel and sport, he has an international reputation.

PENN TEAM CLAIMS LACROSSE TITLE

PHILADELPHIA, June 6—The university of Pennsylvania tonight claimed the lacrosse title of the southern division of the inter-collegiate League, declaring that Lehigh University had declined to meet the Red and Blue in a playoff for the title. League officials will be requested to award the title to the Pennsylvania team.

The championship competition in the southern division ended in a three-cornered race between Johns Hopkins, Lehigh and Pennsylvania, which was to have been played off in two rounds. Lehigh and Johns Hopkins were to play the first match at South Bethlehem and Pennsylvania was to play the opponent was Lehigh, according to an agreement reached by the managers of the teams and a representative of the executive committee of the league.

Johns Hopkins defaulted to Lehigh and the latter institution proposed a change in the agreement by which there should be two games with Pennsylvania, one at Philadelphia and the other at Bethlehem. Pennsylvania insisted on the original agreement, and Lehigh today declined to play the deciding game.

Should the title be awarded to Pennsylvania, Graduate Manager Edward R. Bushnell said tonight the Quaker team was ready to meet Syracuse, winner of the northern division championship, for the national inter-collegiate title.

METROPOLITAN GOLF TITLE PLAY BEGINS

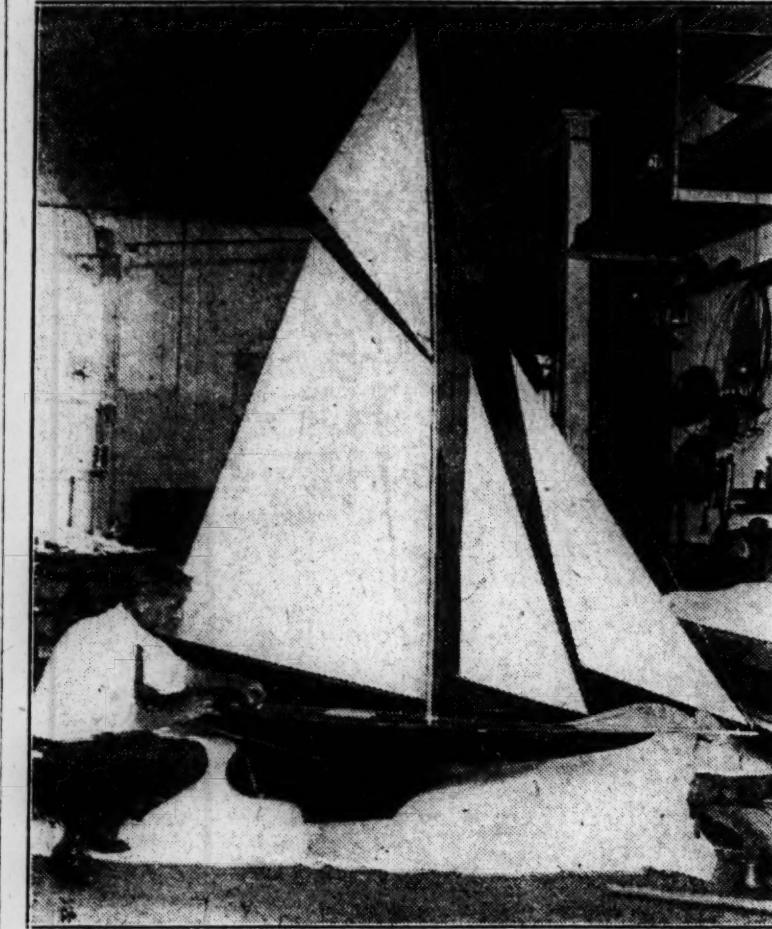
LAKEWOOD, N. J., June 7—A field of about 70 starters, one of the smallest on record, opened the Metropolitan Amateur Golf Championship over the course of the Lakewood Country Club here today.

Jesse W. Sweetser of the Siwanoy Country Club, New York, former inter-collegiate star, who recently has been breaking course records with spectacular frequency, was the favorite to win the title held by Gardner W. White of the Nassau County Club, Long Island.

White was on hand to defend his honors. Frank W. Dyer of the upper Montclair Country Club, New Jersey, loomed as another strong contender.

SWIMMING RACES AT VENICE
VENICE, Cal., June 7 (Special)—The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States' women's senior 200-yard national championship relay swim and the Southern Pacific 100-yard championship swim for men will be held under the auspices of the Venice Swimming Association at the Venice Flunge tomorrow evening.

Polka Dot Is Ready to Defend Model-Yacht Cup



Photographs, New York

Polka Dot, American Model Yacht Defender

Special from Monitor Bureau

P. F. NEER EXPECTS TO DEFEND TITLE

Thirty-Seventh Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Championship to Open June 26

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 7—The boat chosen by the Model Yacht Racing Association of America, to decide the relative excellence of American and British model yachts, at the races to be held on Little Neck Bay, Bay-side, N. Y., beginning tomorrow, is the Polka Dot, designed and built by E. A. Bull, Prospect Park Model Yacht Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., who is its owner.

This interesting little craft, the hope of America's model yacht enthusiasts, will oppose the British-built sloop Endeavor, built and designed by W. F. Daniels, one of the best-known authorities on model boat building and racing in Europe. The races will be held under the auspices of the Bay-side Yacht Club, Bay-side, N. Y., for a prize cup. Instead of only two out of three wins, as was originally intended, the winning boat will have to win three out of five.

The defender, the Polka Dot, is known among model yacht men as a slop rigged, class B design, 71 inches overall and 46 on the water line, fresh-water measurement. The sail area, when fully rigged, is about 3100 square inches, which under favorable winds will drive the boat from four to five miles an hour.

Mr. Bull informed The Christian Science Monitor correspondent that he built the boat completely himself, in his spare time, in about six months. The little craft is beautifully finished, carefully and powerfully designed with the same sweep and beauty in her lines as a full-sized cup defender.

It is expected, however, that the competition will be keen, once the British boat Endeavor has been uniformly successful in Europe, having won nearly every race in which she has entered abroad. It is also stated that the art of model ship building is dual track and field meets between Yale and Harvard and Oxford and Cambridge.

Mr. Sherrill was United States Minister to Argentina, 1909-11, when he retired from diplomatic service. As the author of a number of works on law, travel and sport, he has an international reputation.

PENN TEAM CLAIMS LACROSSE TITLE

PHILADELPHIA, June 6—The university of Pennsylvania tonight claimed the lacrosse title of the southern division of the inter-collegiate League, declaring that Lehigh University had declined to meet the Red and Blue in a playoff for the title. League officials will be requested to award the title to the Pennsylvania team.

The championship competition in the southern division ended in a three-cornered race between Johns Hopkins, Lehigh and Pennsylvania, which was to have been played off in two rounds. Lehigh and Johns Hopkins were to play the first match at South Bethlehem and Pennsylvania was to play the opponent was Lehigh, according to an agreement reached by the managers of the teams and a representative of the executive committee of the league.

Johns Hopkins defaulted to Lehigh and the latter institution proposed a change in the agreement by which there should be two games with Pennsylvania, one at Philadelphia and the other at Bethlehem. Pennsylvania insisted on the original agreement, and Lehigh today declined to play the deciding game.

Should the title be awarded to Pennsylvania, Graduate Manager Edward R. Bushnell said tonight the Quaker team was ready to meet Syracuse, winner of the northern division championship, for the national inter-collegiate title.

METROPOLITAN GOLF TITLE PLAY BEGINS

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White was on hand to defend his honors. Frank W. Dyer of the upper Montclair Country Club, New Jersey, loomed as another strong contender.

HOSE BEATS CALIFORNIA
TONY, June 6 (By the Associated Press)—The baseball team from the University of California met its third defeat in Japan today, this time by Hose. The score was 11 to 13 and 5 for California.

SWIMMING RACES AT VENICE
VENICE, Cal., June 7 (Special)—The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States' women's senior 200-yard national championship relay swim and the Southern Pacific 100-yard championship swim for men will be held under the auspices of the Venice Swimming Association at the Venice Flunge tomorrow evening.

VALLEY BASEBALL HONORS DIVIDED

Three-Team Battle for First Place Ends in a Tie for Kansas and Washington

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE BASEBALL STANDING		
Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas	12	4
Washington	9	3
Missouri	10	4
Oklahoma	4	8
Iowa State	3	9
Kansas State	2	8

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EUROPE WATCHES EXPERIMENT WITH COMPULSORY WORK LAW

International Labor Office Sends Delegate to Bulgaria to Observe Its Workings There and Report

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON. May 12.—At the invitation of the Bulgarian Government, a delegate of the International Labor Office has been sent to Bulgaria to make a thorough examination of, and present a detailed report on, the working of the law on compulsory labor, which has been in operation for two years. Special facilities for doing so will be granted the delegate, Max Lazarid, secretary of the French Association for Combating Unemployment, and French Government delegate at the Washington Conference.

The Bulgarian law, the operation of which is being followed with the closest interest by European nations as a novel experiment in social service, was due almost entirely to the initiative of Mr. Stamboliski. It was adopted by the Bulgarian Government on May 23, 1920, and it became effective the same day. In a speech on the new law, Mr. Stamboliski stated that the objects of the act were to increase production and to hasten the economic reconstruction of the country; to provide modern physical and intellectual education for young men and women; to encourage among the Bulgarian people a greater interest in the welfare of their country, to develop a spirit of co-operation and mutual help, and to furnish a new source of profit for the State.

Work Done Without Pay

Under this act, personal service has to be given without payment to the State for a limited period—12 months for men, six months for women. Bulgarian citizens of all classes, viz.: boys over 20 and girls over 16, with the exception of Muhammadan girls, come under its provisions. Boys of 17 and girls of 12 may be admitted as volunteers. Bulgarians are forbidden to leave the country or to change their nationality before fulfilling the duties imposed by this act. Like military service, it envokes exemptions, postponements, and reductions of service, in cases almost identical with those provided for by most of the military service laws of Europe. Disciplinary measures also are similar.

During the period of compulsory service, the young men live together in special buildings. They are called up simultaneously throughout the whole country at the beginning of the year. The act provides for a kind of general mobilization in special cases, when all Bulgarian citizens from 20 to 50 years of age are called upon. Young women continue to live with their families. In their case, the State proposes to send into each village teachers of good family to instruct peasant women in various handicrafts.

First Attend School

Young people liable to compulsory labor will attend for a definite time (which will be the first part of the total period of compulsory labor) technical and vocational schools where they will receive the necessary training before they engage in productive work.

As early as the beginning of 1921, almost all the 2387 communes had supplied their quotas. The number who come within the scope of the law is 700,000, of whom a large percentage then were actually at work.

All classes of society have been called upon. The pupils of the

seminary in Sofia worked in the park of the college, and in draining certain ponds. At Sogulare, several aqueducts were constructed, while at Atropole four bridges have been built. In one district all the streets were paved, and an aqueduct required. In the Trayan district 20,000 fir trees, and in the Kustindil district 17,000 shrubs have been planted.

INDIA EXPLAINS DELAYED ACTION

Government's Dealing With Agitation Not Regarded Favorably

CALCUTTA, April 18 (Special Correspondence)—The Government of India have issued a not very convincing statement as to the reasons acting them in for so long refraining from taking action against the head and forefront of all agitation in India—Mr. Gandhi. It is stated, in view of the fact that the arrest of the Indian leader only became a live issue no longer to be evaded after the massacre of 23 policemen at Chauri Chaura, in the United Provinces, that the Indian Government conceived it of the utmost consequence that they should carry with them as far as practicable in any measures taken against noncooperation, the approval and acquiescence of Indian opinion. As has been well said, it is difficult to imagine a more glaring insult to the public opinion of this country, or, if the Government's excuse were justified, a more damaging criticism of the Government's policy, as embodied in the Reforms scheme, in that only through the realization of anarchy can the Indian people be persuaded to espouse the cause of law and order. The fact is, that the matter was looked on by the unthinking men, who after all form 90 per cent of the population, as a trial of strength, with, unfortunately, Mr. Gandhi distinctly the more powerful.

Too much attention was paid to the small but very local political minority. The Progressive Laws Committee, which met last autumn and recommended the repeal of certain acts, had before them when they published their report on Sept. 2, 1921, 34 notable instances of disorder, between Jan. 1 and Aug. 1 of that year. The list did not include the Malabar rebellion, which lasted for eight months, and cost thousands of lives, nor the Bombay riot, nor the innumerable instances of disorder during the six months succeeding Sept. 1. The only possible justification for the Government acting when they did is that the impending arrest of Mr. Gandhi had been bruted abroad for so long that when it actually took place the news was largely discounted.

CONCRETE PROVES BEST FOR ROADS

Illinois Tests Subject Surface to Severe Traffic

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 3 (Special Correspondence)—Cement pavement apparently is proving to be the most desirable material from the standpoint of economy and durability for use in constructing roads, according to the Illinois State Division of Highways which has just completed its second phase of the traffic tests.

Since early in March a continuous run of heavily loaded trucks have been passing back and forth over an experimental strip of road, 12 miles long, made up of 63 varieties of paving divided into three general sections, one of which contains the cement concrete type, another asphalt and a third brick. Thus far all of the cement concrete types have to a noticeable degree withstood the strain better than the other two types.

In the second phase of the tests the road was subjected to 3200 applications of a load with 3500 pounds on each rear wheel of 14 trucks and 2150 pounds on each front wheel. In the third test, which was started immediately following the conclusion of the second, loads of 4500 pounds on the rear wheels and 2000 pounds on the front wheels will be applied.

Clifford Older, state highway engineer, describing the tests says: "It seems entirely possible that the material necessary to construct a narrow, rigid slab of sufficient strength to carry given wheel loads, if used to construct at thinner slab of greater width, would result in a pavement of equal or greater durability. Such a result would be due to the fact that wide roadways would in all probability lessen the frequency of the application of maximum roads to the weak points, the corners. Reasoning along this line, it is quite possible that added load carrying capacity can be obtained more cheaply by adding to the width of the pavement than in any other way."

LOUISVILLE ENJOYS BUILDING EXPANSION

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 3 (Special Correspondence)—Louisville is still enjoying a building boom such as it has never known before. Statistics made public today show that the city took place over St. Louis, Memphis, Little Rock and other cities in the

Celebration of Waitangi Treaty Recalls "Maoris' Magna Charta"

New Zealand Compact of 1840, Between Natives and British, Still Honored by Inhabitants

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, April 10 (Special Correspondence)—The Bay of Islands is the cradle of New Zealand history, was the scene on March 29 of a ceremony of deep interest. The Prime Minister, in the presence of a large gathering of Maoris and of descendants of members of both races who had been present at the event, 82 years ago, opened a hall erected by the Maoris to commemorate the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840, between Governor Hobson and Maori chiefs.

The Treaty of Waitangi is the Maoris' Magna charta. It is a document of extraordinary interest to the student of relations between white and savage races. Probably in its provisions and the circumstances in which it was signed, it is unique among such dealings. By this treaty the Maori chiefs agreed to surrender their sovereign rights to Britain, and Britain promised to protect them and to guarantee them in possession of their land and other property for so long as they wished to retain them. It was a short, simple and effective document. New Zealand passed peacefully into the British Empire, and that Empire undertook to preserve the Maoris' rights.

Treaty Was Challenged

The treaty was soon challenged; to some British people it seemed absurd to grant such rights to savages. A committee of the House of Commons considered it a mistake to have acknowledged the Maoris' right to property, and the New Zealand Company, which was colonizing New Zealand, regarded the treaty "as a praiseworthy device for amusing and pacifying savages for the moment." The Colonial Secretary, however, declared that any change in the interpretation of the treaty would be inconsistent with policy, good faith, justice, and humanity.

The treaty of Waitangi did not prevent war between the whites and the Maoris but it survived these struggles, in which the British were more than once in the wrong, and it continues to be the basis of Anglo-Maori relations. The two parties met

as equals on that day in 1840, and that equality set the tone for the future. No other "savage" race (the Maoris are no longer savages) occupies quite the same position toward Europeans as do the Maoris. They have equal political rights, they sit in Parliament and in the Government; they are admitted to the professions, and socially the "color line" is not so rigid as in some other countries. The Maoris have proved their loyalty in the Great War by sending a large contingent to the front, and it is very fitting that this memorial hall beside the site of the treaty should contain the names of those who fought in the struggle. The list will be symbolic of the union of the two peoples.

Satisfaction Expressed

The scene at the ceremony must have appealed to the imagination of all. It was to the Bay of Islands that the first missionaries came, and civilization and its spiritual beginnings there. It was there that Hobson placed the first capital of New Zealand. Across the bay from Waitangi is the town of Russell, before which, in the old days when it was known as Kororareka, fleets of whalers used to lie, and where the chief, Hone Heke, cut down the flagstaff bearing the British flag and sacked the settlement.

The last survivor of the Waitangi gathering in 1840 has gone, and there was a touch of sadness in the statement of a Maori at this week's ceremony that there was "not a tattooed face in the assembly, 'not a trace of the brave men who had cemented peace.'" Another Maori welcomed the Prime Minister "to see his people who were fast disappearing before a race of half-castes." But the dominant note of the gathering was satisfaction.

Mr. A. T. Ngata, a full-blooded Maori, who is a member of Parliament and a university graduate, said that if they asked themselves how the men who had entered into the bargain of Waitangi had built upon the treaty, the answer was before them in the gathering. The treaty and its observance were "an example of how fair, how just, how Christian the British race can be."

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 7—"Use all your senses—sight, smell, hearing, touch, and, if necessary, your sense of taste," was the advice given by Palmer S. Canfield, assistant United States district attorney, to about 80 dry agents, on the occasion of the opening of the training school to instruct federal prohibition agents in preparing properly their cases for court. "But," continued Mr. Canfield, "above all, use your intelligence."

The training school is conducted at prohibition headquarters, 1107 Broadway, two classes a week being planned. It is the outcome of the failure of agents to prepare properly details of cases for court proceedings, or blunders made in making arrests and in serving summonses without sufficient evidence upon which to prosecute charges. The pupils are members of the force under Ralph A. Day, Federal Prohibition Director.

Mr. Canfield made clear to the class on the opening day of the school that "in making an arrest for selling liquor, it is absolutely essential that the agent receive and pay for the liquor himself. Information of alleged selling to others, or the actual witnessing of such an occurrence, is insufficient evidence upon which to make an arrest. However, in obtaining search warrants, it is sufficient for an agent to smell liquor or to overhear conversation which would lead him to believe that liquor was present in the place."

The opening of the dry agents' training school was signalized by the arrest of 16 violators of the prohibition laws.

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EIGHTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT in building work for the month of May. In that month, 528 building permits were issued for work costing \$3,339,200.

The construction undertaken includes a large number of homes, as well as apartment dwellings, store buildings and warehouses.

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DRY AGENTS ARE SENT TO SCHOOL

New York Squad Taught How to Prepare Their Cases

Special from Monitor Bureau

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Books at Sea

By H. M. TOMLINSON

WE ALL, there is no doubt, remember Singleton with his favorite author, as he was on the night we were introduced to him. How could we forget it? The fore-castle of the "Narcissus," with that old sailor sitting at the heel of the bowsprit, a lamp above him, his head uplifted in a perusal of Buiell Lytton, his murmuring lips moving his beard as he read, and the muscles rippling under the skin of his bare arms as he turned a page, is one of the best of chapters in the literature of the sea.

An interesting pamphlet has been sent to me which is a reminder of that scene. The Seafarers' Education Service was born at Jordans, Beaconsfield, England, where many good things have been begun and cherished. One day at Jordans, some friendly folk suggested that seamen should be provided with books, and at once they began to associate literature with ships. This pamphlet is a record of the work, done between December, 1919, and August, 1921.

As to Absorption in Reading

There is a wood cut on the cover of the booklet. It shows a bearded seaman garbed for dirty weather, including his sou'wester, sitting on a cask in the lazarette or some such retired corner, and studying by the light of a lantern such a volume as a scholar would obtain at the British Museum: we learn that one man in three of the ship's company borrowed the volumes. That is an excellent proportion, but what is more interesting is the variety of the books the men favored. Jacobs' "Odd Craft" and Anthony Hope's "Prisoner of Zenda" each was borrowed a dozen times; Conan Doyle's "Study in Scarlet" 11 times; Kipling's "Soldiers Three" and Stevenson's "Master of Ballantrae" went out nine times. Among the four-timers were two books which were not fiction, Chatterton's "Romance of the Ship" and Deniker's "Races of Man." One thing becomes clear in the analytical account of the borrowings—fiction was easily most popular; and yet we had better be careful in making deductions from that, in case a publisher should be overlooking us, anxious for guidance in his business. It is clear that 12 seamen may more easily read through a work of light fiction, while another serious fellow was still deep in Morley's "Life of Gladstone," and that book was, on one occasion, "out" for 15 days. Of course that might have been either forgetfulness, or a determination to go through with it.

An Amazing Reader

A number of regular traders, under various house flags, have now been furnished with libraries, and here and there, it appears, a ship possesses a wonder of a man. On one steamship—quite properly, the Ulysses—there was a remarkable adventurer into knowledge. During the round trip this able seaman read: Murray, "The Ocean"; Zimmerman, "The Greek Commonwealth"; Huxley, "Man's Place in Nature"; Gregory, "Geology of Today"; Webb, "History of Philosophy"; Brewster, "The Writing of English"; Domville-Fife, "Submarine Engineering"; Flindlay, "Chemistry in the Service of Man"; Geldart, "Elements of English Law"; Giles, "The Civilization of China"; Marcus Aurelius, "Thoughts"; Bradley, "Canada"; Keith, "The Human Body"; Plato, "The Republic"; Davis, "Medieval Europe"; Scott Elliot, "Prehistoric Man"; Deniker, "The Races of Man"; Thurston, "Economic Geography of the British Empire."

Reading at sea I have attempted in many ships, and in various weathers, I never found it easy—or, rather, like the writing of epics, it was either easy or impossible. If it was not easy, I closed the book. When one is reading for knowledge, difficulties may not be recognized, because getting knowledge is a sort of life-saving, and an obstruction to a cause so good but generates a greater energy and intolerance. Sailors may read at sea for knowledge, but there, as elsewhere now, unless a book brings enjoyment it brings me nothing. I should not like to be thought intolerant in a ruthless pursuit of knowledge, especially at sea. I have to admit that, if a volume does not accord with my private test for a book, then I am a bad reader. Can there be any doubt that one is not improved by reading when it is but a task? More knowledge! More lumber, probably unrelated to wisdom, for it is a sad fact that wisdom is not induced in us by our acquirements. An even deeper shadow may be cast over the mind by an increase in the mass of our acquirements. I have even wished sometimes that I could forget much of what I have read; clear the attic of its lumber and dust; for I should not be surprised to hear that my private refuge, the place of memory when I am given solitude and retirement, could seem to be in a dismal litter to publishers.

The Poetry of Soviet Russia

Warsaw, Poland
IMAGINATIVE literature and poetry are passing through a serious crisis in Russia, not only on account of the difficult years of war and revolution, but also by reason of the unparalleled severity of the Soviet censorship. From the beginning of their existence, the Soviet authorities confiscated all the paper and all the printing presses for purposes of official agitation. Until quite recently, there were no non-Soviet newspapers in Russia, except a few literary journals, which were continually being suspended by the authorities. In such conditions, is it possible to speak of literary work? From the Soviet point of view, yes. An enormous quantity of "new writers and new readers" have appeared. The papers are full of verses, feuilletons and short stories, written expressly for this new public. Naturally, these productions are not conspicuous for their artistic merits, according to ordinary standards. Only a "Red" soldier could appreciate their rough form and the crude propagandist subject matter. There is neither time for the writing nor even reading of larger works—novels and romances are alike out of the question. Therefore, in speaking of the present Russian literature, consideration must be given almost exclusively to lyrical creations, works of a subjective character, written either by pre-war poets or by new ones.

There are two camps nowadays in Russian literature, the one Soviet, the other patriotic or anti-Soviet. The adherents of this latter group have either emigrated or are otherwise condemned to silence. They include such well-known names as Merezhkovskii and Igor Severyanin. Pessimism or devout supplication for the future of Russia are the chief themes of this non-Soviet poetry.

Poets Have Become Bolsheviks

A certain number of pre-war poets have been converted to Bolshevism. This has been specially marked in the case of Alexander Blok, the most widely read poet of former times. An individualist with a tinge of decadentism in 1916 even, in his third book of verses he betrays no socialistic tendencies. Much less revolutionary ones! Subtle moods, and psychological pictures form the subject matter of his third book. But, since the revolution, the non-political individualist, the "convinced decadent," has been transformed into an admirer of the revolution. He proclaims the idea of the "people." To the people everything is allowable, all that it does is good. In his most popular work of the present day, entitled "Twelve," Blok gives impressionistic scenes of life in Petrograd in the first days of Bolshevism. The vivid flowing rhymes suit the subject admirably. The darkness, robbery, loosening of all order and discipline, the fear of the "invisible enemy" of the revolution, the panic-stricken shooting in the empty streets, from which at every moment this "enemy" is expected to make his appearance, the general stagnation of mind and boredom—above all the boredom—are faithfully depicted. And yet the "twelve Comrades," spending

their time in the "new way," marching as patrols in the night through the empty streets, are led by a comrade with a blood-red flag in his hand, on which, in a wreath of white roses, are depicted the words, "Jesus Christ."

Thus Blok ends his verse—thus he justifies the revolution. He believed in its ultimate aim, and the aim, some maintain, justifies the means.

As to Soviet Optimism

Another example of conversion from egotism and pessimism to Soviet optimism is Buryk Twiniew. A panegyric on Trotsky gained him a high position, in Kronstadt, in 1917. Many other such examples could be cited, but let us turn to the new poets. Such, for instance, as Demian Biedny, a member of the proletarian class, the author of hymns and rhymed philippics against the universal bourgeoisie. Still more flaming are the works of Michael Zaprudny, which, however, have even

Writing an Art or a Business

THE editor of one of the "quality group" of American magazines, recently said to me that, when a writer's income exceeded what he required for simple, comfortable living, he ceased to be an artist and became a business man. The implication was, decidedly, that the quality of the writer's work deteriorated as soon as the transition from artist to business man occurred.

Much of our best literature has been produced by writers who were far from being financially comfortable; but, on the other hand, much has been written which ranks today high in the literary scale by those whose incomes from their writings seem fabulous to those less fortunate. We are all familiar with the pitiful returns which have come to their authors for

trees and flowers that is beyond the capacity of the average citizen who sees the country, perhaps once a year. But he is more than a natural scientist. It is never his object to present bare knowledge. Rather does he build from those facts, that may be called unquestioned, a philosophy of beauty that translates the mere data into an illuminating vista.

Hudson is, first of all, a poet and he sees nature through the kindling eyes of a poet. The absolute absence of technicalities in his work is, undoubtedly, one of the virtues that make it so easily read by neophytes in the courts of natural history. But, more than that care for an exquisite clarity and colloquial tone, is the ever-present reality of nature seen through the eyes of an exceptionally sensitive and idealistic personality. He knows that natural science is not the end of things; the fact is always in his mind that dogmatic assumptions merely lift a tiny corner of the great mantle of the unexplored.

How the Material Was Gathered

"Afoot in England," at a first glance, is but a collection of scattered chapters, dealing with various walking tours through England. It is a series of marginal notes and comments, written on the hem of his passing days. The particular incidents vary, but the ensemble gives a consistent and single effect. Here are descriptions of meadows and woodlands, observations of birds and cathedrals, and inn-keepers and sturdy English peasants and red-cheeked country women. The old lessons of life are drawn from these minutes, such incidents as idle chats with a vicar or watching the sun rise over Stonehenge in the dawn, the pleasure of beholding Wells Cathedral after a five years' absence. All these things melt into one picture—an exceedingly clarified presentation of the mind and personality of W. H. Hudson. The reader will have the sensation of a sturdy, sun-tanned man striding along yellow roads in stout shoes, a staff in his hand, pausing now to smile at the antics of a bird giving itself a dust-bath or gazing soberly upon the ruins of Roman Calleva, that city where once the legions of Caesar made their camp, or sitting down with good will to a generous meal of country food. He is a man who ever has an open eye to flowers and a curiosity and love of birds that will cause him to pass whole days, watching their movements and listening to their songs. The power of feeling himself a part of all of nature's magic is, possibly, part of W. H. Hudson's success as a writer about the outdoors. And sometimes he himself feels how far beyond words is all this natural magic of the world. He writes, in one lovely paragraph that gives perhaps, a better picture of the man than any idle critical comment might do: "Do we not see that words fall as pigments do—that the effect is too coarse, since in describing it we put it before the mental eye as something distinctly visible, a thing of itself and separate. But it is not so in nature; the effect is of something almost invisible and is yet a part of all that makes all things—sky and sea and land—as unsubstantial as itself. Even living, moving things had that aspect. Far out on the lowest farther strip of sand, which appeared to be on a level with the sea, gulls were seen standing in twos and threes and small groups and in a row; but they did not look like gulls—familiar birds, gull-shaped with gray and white plumage. They appeared twice as big as gulls, and were of a dazzling whiteness and of no definite shape; though standing still they had motion, an effect of the quivering, dancing air, the 'visible heat'; at rest, they were seen now as separate objects; then as one with the silver sparkle on the sea; and when they rose and floated away they were no longer shining and white, but like pale shadows of winged forms faintly visible in the haze."

Getting Close to the People

It is a difficult matter to descend from this exalted feeling into any of the delectable anecdotes of country characters that star the pages of Mr. Hudson's book, and, perhaps, it is as well to intimate merely that they are there, that interwoven with the delicate and careful painting of landscape and seascapes and woodland and town are many entertaining, often light and playful exemplifications, of the personalities of the individuals who crossed the writer's many paths during the tramps that are made the subject of "Afoot in England." It is among these sturdy people, who follow the plow or carry on their daily livelihood in small towns, that the true backbone of England is to be found. In their veins runs the blood of the ancient Saxon. Mr. Hudson is always at home with these people. He makes it plain, in his book, that he never stops at an inn if he can persuade a family to take him in.

The impression has probably been given that "Afoot in England" has to do only with the countryside, but this is not wholly true. Several chapters, notably those on Bath and Wells, give extremely vivid pictures of the small cities. Both the towns mentioned, and it is quite apparent that, when he cannot remain in his beloved country, Mr. Hudson wants to be where he may gaze on an old church or cathedral. The devout strain in his nature is always apparent.

This book may be taken as a long cool draught of beauty and leisurely philosophical comment, after the somewhat febrile books that have appeared this season. It is a volume that should long ago have been introduced into the United States and, now that it has appeared, should not be ignored by any lover of nature, of delightfully engaging prose or the mere joy of living.

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STEWART KIDD, CINCINNATI

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Affair at Zeebrugge

THE Blocking of Zeebrugge, a new book, all dressed up in its paper jacket, and a prospective reader, contemplating it on the counter, R. N. Beaton and Son, New York; there is always a question of value, the reader's time in one

scale of the balance and the contents of the book in the other. What, in short, is this book for this reader in the way of entertainment, which is a blanket word of such generous width that one person will be entertained by Einstein, on relativity, less than another by the latest popular novel. The importance of the entertainment, its more or less lasting value, is another phase of the matter. Bacon handed down an opinion, when there were fewer volumes to choose from that there are nowadays, that "some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested," a gastronomic figure that holds no less good now than there are so many more things on the table. He explained himself: "that is, some books are to be read only in part; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention."

One may believe that Bacon would class as worthy of "diligence and attention" Capt. Alfred F. B. Carpenter's book, "The Blocking of Zeebrugge," in which remarkable operation the author acted as navigator of the expedition, with the special duty of placing H. M. S. Vindictive alongside Zeebrugge Mole, where no vessel had berthed before, landing an attacking party, and creating the diversion—in other words, focusing on that spot the entire destructive attention of the enemy—which made it possible for the blockships to reach their destination and put Zeebrugge out of commission as the base for German submarines nearest and most dangerous to England. Captain Carpenter dedicates the book to the "man-in-the-street." On all sides after the event, he says, "one heard the public verdict, given in the colloquial vulgarism of the period, that the affair was a fine 'stunt.' The word 'stunt' is unmeaning to the ear as it was offensive to those concerned in the operations, has been defined as a voluntary act, spectacular, usually unnecessary, sometimes involving risk, and designed to attract attention." The word indicates popular misconception. The author hopes somewhat to correct it by this detailed and lucid exposition of the carefully considered steps, by which the blocking of Zeebrugge went forward, from the inception of the plan to its consummation, more than a year afterward. "I remember a lady telling me that she and her friends had been much interested on recent nights in watching a large party of marines indulging in peculiar antics on a hill opposite her house; also that the hill was partly covered with strips of canvas in a seemingly aimless fashion. I expressed my astonishment at the strange proceeding. Incidentally the canvas strips were laid out to represent different portions of Zeebrugge Mole, though, at that period, the men believed they represented some enemy position elsewhere." In various parts of England preparations were going forward, men being selected, special material being made, experts consulted, artificial fog being experimented with. "It is rumored that on one occasion a fog produced in the Dover Straits refused to dissipate itself for three days, with the result that mercantile captains said some very hard things about the 'clerk of the weather'—but the secret never passed out of the keeping of the few who held it. Admiral Rodman of the American navy helped with special knowledge in the important detail of fitting the blockships for a long stay on the bottom, but it was decided best not to arouse undesirable curiosity by transferring American officers and men for special training with the English seamen preparing for the expedition. Here is a mere glimpse of Captain Carpenter's book that banishes the word "stunt." There are various reasons why, plausibly, Bacon might hold it worthy of "diligence and attention."

The "Blocking of Zeebrugge" carries an introduction by Admiral Earl Beatty, appreciations by Marshal Foch, Rear Admiral Sims, and Count Visart, Burgomaster of Bruges, and is excellently illustrated with photographs, maps, and some vivid pictures drawn from actual details.



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A Poet Sees Nature

It is doubtful that we will find, if we search through the work of all the English naturalists, from Gilbert White of Selborne down, a style of composition more calculated to intrigue the reader not particularly interested in botany, birds and small animals than that of W. H. Hudson. The same of inexplicably slow growth; other writers have commenced their work quiet, kindly chapters, it should be easy to ascertain why Hudson is so different from other natural scientists. Natural scientist he is, for he possesses that erudite knowledge of birds and

the people everything is allowable, all that it does is good. In his most popular work of the present day, entitled "Twelve," Blok gives impressionistic scenes of life in Petrograd in the first days of Bolshevism. The vivid flowing rhymes suit the subject admirably. The darkness, robbery, loosening of all order and discipline, the fear of the "invisible enemy" of the revolution, the panic-stricken shooting in the empty streets, from which at every moment this "enemy" is expected to make his appearance, the general stagnation of mind and boredom—above all the boredom—are faithfully depicted. And yet the "twelve Comrades," spending

their time in the "new way," marching as patrols in the night through the empty streets, are led by a comrade with a blood-red flag in his hand, on which, in a wreath of white roses, are depicted the words, "Jesus Christ."

Thus Blok ends his verse—thus he justifies the revolution. He believed in its ultimate aim, and the aim, some maintain, justifies the means.

As to Soviet Optimism

Another example of conversion

THE HOME FORUM

When the Poet Draws Maps

FTER an era of drawing maps of the United States my companion took to drawing maps of the world, supporting them by mermaids and making them fly by north-westerly and north-easterly angels, and he wrote original couplets and hid them in hollow trees and under stones. As Shael made paper boats in the Bay of Naples, he made maps and hid them—his pet hobby for a number of days.

One verse asked Atlas if he did not find the world heavier since the Treaty of Versailles.

"I hope you made a copy of it before hiding it," said I.

"Oh, no; stray leaves of poetry, rewards for seekers," said he. Celebrated mountaineers have been putting copper boxes with their signatures on the tops of the mountains this year; Vachel has been leaving original poems in the valleys.

We set off from Sun Mountain for the high walls of the Canadian line. Vachel was in no passion for climbing, and confessed that if he were a woman, he would, at this point in our adventure, lie down on the floor and scream. So our progress was slow and punctuated by long waits. We went through tree thickets, and breast-high flowers and through tearing thorns, and we came to many red-rock promontories. Rocks grew up out of the jungle and topped the highest trees, and we climbed them and looked out from their smooth, wind-swept summits and listened to the bears, and Vachel, with paper and pencil, drew maps and put Czechoslovakia in the scheme of things.

At length, at noon, we came unto a mighty cliff, an end of the world, rosy, red and flamingly joyful, but very final. The poet was a quarter of a mile behind me, and I watched him patiently grubbing his way through the exuberant green, trackless jungle, hit in the face by branches, choked up to the fork of his legs by the weeds. And when he came to the end of the world he asked no questions but just sat down and began drawing a map. "Where," asked he, "is Seven Rivers Land and the Desert of Pamir?"

I left him sitting down below and began climbing the giddy cliff with a tin can in my hand. For growing like wildflowers on the rocks above were dwarf raspberry bushes all hung with tiny rosy lights—and these were fruits. I got up to them and standing on half-inch ledges and holding to twigs and weeds I picked a cupful of the hot berries all half-cooked by the sun's rays. And when I got down again we had a wonderful repast of raspberries and sugar.

When we resumed tramping we crossed a crag-strewn valley, which was very rough on our boots. My boots were cracking; Lindsay's were very floral. . . . As we each carried

two pairs of boots we were prepared for the emergency.

Mine had been a stout pair of pre-war boots (Americans please read "shoes"); I used them first in North Norway and Russia. I tramped them in France. They were repaired first by a Russian at Kislovodsk in the Caucasus; repaired for the second time in Georgia by a Negro cobbler. For I did Sherman's march and walked from Atlanta to the sea in them in 1919. And they were repaired for the last time by a Frenchman in Hazelbrouck last year. I had tramped in them over the Battlefields

day, you should come to Delhi in the broad, brave light of early morning. Coming into the town from the Meerut side, when the sun is mounting serenely in a pale, clear sky, making the broad Jumna sparkle freshly throwing into clear relief the brown, vigorous dhobis who bang their white washing joyously upon the stones, rousing the red, glowing walls of the great Fort to cheerful welcome, this is to see Delhi in its most vital aspect. For I did Sherman's march and walked from Atlanta to the sea in them in 1919. And they were repaired for the last time by a Frenchman in Hazelbrouck last year. I had tramped in them over the Battlefields

How white the sun comes through the pane! In tinkling music drips the rain! How burning bright the furnace glows! What paths to shovel when it snows! O dearly loved Long Island trains! O well remembered joys and pains. How near the house-tops beauty leans Along that little street in Queens!

—Christopher Morley.

usually silent converse enjoyed with his father, broken only at need.

Lionel was the last of the Tennysons of the Somersby race, who wrote verse from their infancy and wore the Southern looks which were the never-explained inheritance of their generation. In childhood he accompanied song with dance, his mother told me, and it suggests the impulse of a Greek of old. As a boy he spoke of his summer walks with his father after the early dinner, in twilight or under the stars.

Lionel was incapable of embellishing a story; his most remarkable quality was, I think, an uncompromising truthfulness in every word and act. Though he had a strong

Living in Affluence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO LIVE in ease and plenty, to spend freely, to have no anxiety about the future either for themselves or for their families, to reach a condition of affluence is the desire of multitudes of mankind. It seems a harmless and natural desire; but it certainly is one that is not reached by all who are striving for it. Christian Science teaches that the reason for this failure is that the majority seek affluence where it is not—in matter.

There is but one kind of affluence, because there is but one God. Since God is Spirit and infinite, therefore the affluence which belongs to God must be spiritual affluence—an ever flowing abundance of good, of spiritual substance, unfailing, indestructible. The real, spiritual man reflects this abundance always; as the image of his Father has, with no fear of losing any of it. Jesus was encumbered with few worldly possessions; yet he lived in affluence. When he had to feed several thousands of people, he was able to supply food in abundance; when taxes fell due, he as easily obtained the money to pay both his own and Peter's. He gave health to the sick, rest to the weary, pardon and peace to the penitent, life to the dying. Was this not affluence indeed?

When Christian Science comes into a person's experience, it begins at once to change his sense of values. Whether he has much or little from a material standpoint, he begins to learn the value of money. He finds that he has very much overestimated its worth and power, because of his ignorance of spiritual substance. He may have plenty of all that money can buy, and yet be passing his days in a condition of mental penury; because, until his sense of substance has been spiritualized, it is impossible for him not to fear that something might happen whereby he might be robbed or parted from his wealth and be left penniless. He may even give sparingly of affection, trust, confidence; because he is afraid he may lose them, also, if he gives too lavishly, or that he may meet with an inadequate return. On the other hand, when one learns, in Christian Science, something of man's proper relation to God, he begins to see that if man is the image and reflection of God, and that God and His reflection can never be parted for an instant, then never for a moment can man be parted from all the good which God includes.

"It is love that makes the world go round," says the ancient proverb. It is Love divine which all the world cries out for. We can reflect compassionate healing love to all who ask of us; and, giving it, our healing work starts, and we, also, find ourselves "rejoicing in the affluence of our God." We learn at last how to live free from worry, taking no anxious thought for the morrow; for we know that God will be here tomorrow, as He is today. Today, He gives us the foresight we need to do what is right and wise; and this is our insurance for the future, for we live in the midst of plenty when abiding in God. Our daily work is to overcome the false sense of self, with its laziness, greediness, and limitation. As we continue this work, "rejoicing in the affluence of our God," the riches of His grace take the place of our former false mental penury, and man's true existence as the child of God becomes daily more real to us.

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October on Long Island, From the Etching by Frederick Theodore Weber

of Gallipoli, and had worn them when the weather was bad in Constantinople, Belgrade, Budapest, Vienna, Warsaw, and almost every other capital of Europe.

"We must burn them," said Vachel, "and have a special ceremony. These are not ordinary shoes (Englishmen please read 'boots') to be abandoned in the wilds without the need of some melodious tear." So we burned one on a high flaming fire with young pine-shots for incense, and the other we threw into a rushing mountain torrent, and bade it continue its world journey to the world's end.

We lay stretched on our blankets by the pine fire that night and talked of the world. We arrived at some ideas. "You are not drawing the map merely as part of a geography lesson," said I. "You are drawing the poetry of it."

A poetical map of the world has never yet been drawn. "It should have ships on its oceans and light-houses on its rocks and mermaids under it, and stars over it," said Vachel. "Imagine how Blake would have drawn it."

First, you put in the North and South Poles, symbols of man's love of the inaccessible and the paradox of his striving life; then Cape Horn, stormiest point in the world, cape of the innumerable adventures of daring sailors. Then put in the Panama Canal, symbol of utilitarianism and our modern life. Draw in the Bering Strait, which is the prehistoric link of the Old World and the New, and then the Rocky Mountains, which the red men climbed.

Then draw in a dotted line the keel track of Columbus over the ocean and put an eye upon peak in the Darien looking downward and outward to the great Pacific. Draw the Mason and Dixon line. Draw 54° 40'—the "fifty-four forty or fight" line. Then for the old world, make the coast-line of China and then mark the Chinese Wall built to keep out the Huns, then draw the caravans of the hordes, and may arrows fly over the desert of Asia. . . . stampeding the Goths and the North Men and ruining Rome and starting the modern world.

You must put in Athens, the birthplace of the ideal, and Marathon and then Rome, the birthplace of materialism, the capital of capitals, seat of the Caesars. And then St. Helen, symbol of the doom of would-be Cæsars.

Mark in the mysterious Nile, and the place where the Sphinx looks out from the sand. Mark Bethlehem and then Jerusalem—

Thus we schemed and mused and made many maps in fancy, and we took to ourselves just before the stars said good-night the title Geo. Ast.—geographical astrologers.

"I dare you to register as such," said Vachel, "when we get out of all this and reach a hotel at last." Stephen Graham, in "Tramping With a Poet in the Rockies."

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The sun and rain will ripen fast
Each seed that thou hast sown;
And every act and word at last
By its own fruit be known.

—Jones Very.

Giving Is Having

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

O ray of light,
traveling thro space
for centuries invisible,
have you no other way
of self-expression
than finding an object
whereon to bestow light?

O love, is it true
that the only way
of expressing love
is in bestowing it?

And that to give all
is to have all!

—E. D. Twombly

The Chorus

Every composer for chorus has to make up his mind what the chorus represent to him. For Bach and Handel they may represent Christendom; Haydn in the "Creation" conceived of them as angels. To English composers of the last generation, when choral ballads were the fashion, they were often no more than just members of a choral society. Beethoven, . . . having probably forgotten what human voices really were like, conceived of them as ideal sources of sound, more penetrating, more deeply charged with emotional color, than any instruments made by the hand of man. —Edward J. Dent, in "The Nation and Athenaeum."

W. S.

Tennyson's Lionel

Lionel Tennyson, the poet's second son, was naturally reserved in character; he looms large in my memories of the poet, and some portrait of him as he stood rather conspicuously in London in the eighties must be attempted here. His defense of "The Promise of May" was a trait of the writer has had time

to commentary on contemporary events, too, the diary is handicapped because, in recording them, it is impossible to exercise the reasoned judgment, the art of selection, which make such criticism valuable. This, of course, applies also to letters, but in a much less degree; usually, in correspondence, the writer has had time

to rejoice "in the affluence of our God," as Mrs. Eddy says on page 140 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." If we, too, thus rejoice, pondering in our hearts the abundant goodness of God, our mental penury begins to disappear. We, too, can give generously, with both hands; and "good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over" shall men render to us again; for "God loveth a cheerful giver." We realize that our supply is infinitely greater than any demand we have ever made upon it. We see that we have an unfailing source of supply, of wisdom, opportunity, patience, and strength. We have far more than we know how to ask for; we can never run short.

To demonstrate this successfully, in human experience, we must be ever on the alert, lest we fall into the danger of merely measuring our resources materially. When faced with a need of greater or unforeseen expenditure of money or strength, we must at once remember that Spirit is substance, unfailing, inexhaustible, and instantly reject the error of looking only to so-called material sources, which are but broken cisterns, holding no water. We must turn to the ever flowing affluence of Spirit. Thence, we shall draw the wisdom which will guide us aright to find what we need; and we shall prove once more that "divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need," as Mrs. Eddy says on page 494 of Science and

"It is love that makes the world go round," says the ancient proverb. It is Love divine which all the world cries out for. We can reflect compassionate healing love to all who ask of us; and, giving it, our healing work starts, and we, also, find ourselves "rejoicing in the affluence of our God." We learn at last how to live free from worry, taking no anxious thought for the morrow; for we know that God will be here tomorrow, as He is today. Today, He gives us the foresight we need to do what is right and wise; and this is our insurance for the future, for we live in the midst of plenty when abiding in God. Our daily work is to overcome the false sense of self, with its laziness, greediness, and limitation. As we continue this work, "rejoicing in the affluence of our God," the riches of His grace take the place of our former false mental penury, and man's true existence as the child of God becomes daily more real to us.

In the Mind which is God, there is no poverty, want, or fear of loss; therefore, there can be none for any of the ideas in that Mind, of which man is chief. The knowledge of this brings with it such a wealth of love, intelligence, health, joy, and peace that the foundations of poverty are destroyed. Those who think in this way

to cool down, and the mere fact that the person whom he addresses is, in however mild a sense, a critic, preserves him from the monstrous ineptitudes which are to be found in so many diaries that have been dragged, in all their shivering nakedness, into the light of day. Memory, as Miss Prism said in the play, is a diary that we all carry about with us; and her pupil's report—that it always chronicles the things that had never happened and couldn't possibly have happened—was a paradox far too cynical for the lips of a young and pretty girl. In reading old diaries (if one has been foolish enough to keep them), it is strange to see how experiences which one registered as enormously important have entirely faded from one's memory, whilst those that have acquired an abiding value were not considered worth an entry.

As for diaries written for publication, they are generally clippings.—St. John Lucas, in Blackwood's Magazine.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1922

EDITORIALS

THINKING people have been in great doubt for some time as to the precise manner in which the United States could best co-operate with other powers in bringing peace and stability to war-stricken Europe. Many have been convinced that the mere presence of a single representative of the United States on conferences attended by the leaders of twenty or more European peoples, and largely concerned with the details of the European problem, was not the right mode of procedure. His voice would scarcely be able to make itself heard. At the same time they have been disturbed at the prospect of the United States remaining entirely aloof from a problem which was in great measure a world problem, and which was evidently insoluble without some form of American co-operation. The recent discussions about debts and reparation, however, seem to point to a possible solution.

It is now evident the kernel of the immediate European difficulty is financial. The much-advertised crisis of May 31 has passed by without the occupation of the Ruhr. The German Government has said that it could comply with the demands of the Reparation Commission, provided it could get a foreign loan out of which to make reparation payments. And the French Government has declared itself satisfied, also on the condition that a loan is raised sufficient to enable Germany to pay France the cost of restoring the devastated areas, which would enable her to balance her budget. The loan which, according to authoritative information, would satisfy France is one of \$5,000,000,000. Without some such amount, however, M. Poincaré says emphatically that he will not agree to any revision of the German reparation liability, and will, if necessary, take military action against Germany to enforce payment.

At the moment, however, the bankers do not seem to be very confident of success. No sooner did they sit down to consider the terms upon which they could induce the public to subscribe, than they found that the difficulties in the way were political rather than economic. The most important securities that they require are that Europe should be assured of a period of peace in which to make good the ravages of the war, and that Germany's reparation liabilities should be fixed in some reasonable relation to her capacity to pay. Otherwise there is no prospect of the lenders getting paid either interest or principal. But no sooner do they ask for these securities than they find themselves confronted by the fact that the Allies say that it is impossible for them to reduce Germany's liability, unless their own external debts are similarly dealt with. It will not save Europe, they say, to set Germany on her feet at the price of bankrupting her victims in the late war.

We are here confronted with what is really the heart of the whole European problem. France at the moment is not frightened of Germany in a military sense, for she knows that Germany is disarmed. But she is in desperate need of money with which to balance her budget, which today is hopelessly overloaded by the cost of restoring the devastated regions. If France could set her finances in order by means of an international loan, her threat to occupy the Ruhr would sink into the background. Germany would then stabilize her position, and all the rest of the nations of Europe would follow suit. Today none of them is seriously tackling the unpleasant measures which are necessary to solvency, and so to a general recovery of trade because all are afraid of another European explosion, arising out of an occupation of the Ruhr, which would undo all their work. It is daily becoming clearer that all hope of obtaining peace and economic reconstruction in western Europe turns upon enabling Germany to raise a loan with which to meet France's reparation claims, which in turn depends upon some settlement of the question of inter-allied debts.

According to the latest arrangement between Germany and the Allies, Germany's liabilities for reparation amount to \$33,000,000,000, of which rather more than half is in the form of deferred bonds only to be issued when the Reparation Commission thinks that Germany's economic condition makes it possible for her to honor them. Of this amount France takes 52 per cent, Great Britain 22 per cent and the rest of the Allies, excluding the United States, the balance. The Allies owe the United States about \$10,000,000,000. Of this England owes about \$4,500,000,000, France about \$3,500,000,000. England, in turn, is owed about \$10,000,000,000, nearly two-thirds by France and Italy, and most of the balance by Russia. All the other Allies are indebted in some way to one another.

Apart from moral considerations as to whether war debts should stand on the same footing as ordinary commercial debts, about which America and Europe tend to take somewhat different views, certain obvious considerations spring to mind when one considers these figures. The first is, Is it possible for the world to recover its prosperity with these enormous burdens around the necks of its leading peoples? And the second is, Even if this is possible, how is payment to be made? No nation can pay in its own paper currency, for such currency is valueless outside its own boundaries. Nor can it pay in gold, for practically all the gold in the world is now in the United States. Neither will they agree to the only other way in which payment can be made, viz., goods, for no nation will take these in any quantity because it means taking employment or business out of the hands of their own citizens. In fact every nation today, including free-trade England, is busily engaged in erecting tariff barriers to keep their neighbors' goods out. International debts clearly stand on a different practical footing from internal debts.

The one conclusion which seems to stand out from this consideration of the facts is that the problem can

only be solved by all the nations concerned getting together and facing it out in a spirit of complete candor and fairness. Inasmuch, too, as the United States is as greatly concerned as anybody else, for she owes no man anything, she can help to unravel this, the most fundamental of European problems without becoming committed to a discussion of the general mass of purely European questions. Indeed, the subject is one which seems peculiarly suited to the limited method so successfully adopted at Washington last year. Mr. Hoover said only a few weeks ago that the fixation of international indebtedness on a payable basis was one of the necessary conditions of European recovery. Why should not the United States Government summon a new conference to deal with this enormous but vital problem of international indebtedness, which lies athwart the world's economic recovery, in the same spirit, and with the same method which solved the questions of the Pacific and of naval armaments?

It is interesting to study the subject of wool production in the United States from the viewpoint of the farmer and stockman, and from that of the non-producing consumer. The study of all similar or related economic subjects is interesting, but the study of wool is particularly instructive because of the clearness with which the problem presents itself. The industry is not hedged about by those complications and confusing tables of statistics

which tend to mystify and mislead the student of tariff problems. Here is a clearly defined producing industry into which the factor of protected or unprotected labor does not enter as an essential element. In considering its welfare it is not necessary to deal with the problem of the American worker and wage-earner and his asserted right to enjoy the privileges denied those similarly engaged in the industry in other lands. The sheep-raisers of the United States are the individual small farmers who keep flocks as an incidental or side accompaniment to their chief industry of grain-growing, and the free-range or cheap-range sheepmen of the west and southwest who employ as helpers on the range those who come from European countries especially to engage themselves as sheep-herders and who have no claim upon the people of the United States to protection under a specific tariff.

Admitting, however, for the sake of argument, that the wool-producing industry in America does need some protection or fostering that it may become even more profitable than at present, it should not be forgotten that the sheep owners have taken advantage of the law which protects them along with those engaged in similar industries and have worked out a plan under which it is possible for them to control, at least in great measure, the price at which they are willing to dispose of their annual wool clip. Unhampered by the restrictions of anti-trust regulations, the sheep owner and farmer, unlike the producer of boots, automobiles, wagons, clothing, and nearly every other necessary article in common use, are able to pool and hold, under an elastic credit arrangement which they have devised, the wool and other commodities which they produce, until such time as the price thereof approximates that at which they are willing to sell.

It is an admitted fact that the wool produced in the United States does not exceed 40 per cent of the total amount of wool annually consumed in American mills and factories. By the process of pooling, the farmers and sheep-men of the United States, in the year 1921, by controlling only about one-tenth of the total clip, made an additional profit estimated by them at \$1,013,549 which they would have lost had they been compelled to sell in an open market. By controlling the entire wool clip, a profit ten times as large no doubt would have been made, and it is the aim and purpose of the pool managers ultimately to control the entire American product.

Perhaps those engaged in this profitable enterprise do not stop to think that this added profit of more than a million dollars, and this prospective profit of some ten millions of dollars, is paid by the American consumers of this wool upon which the growers have placed an enforced premium, and upon which they insist the people, through Congress, shall retain a voluntary premium of at least 33 cents a pound. There is no pledge that the continued levying of this protective duty will bring benefits to the people in the form of more and cheaper wool. There is no plea that an infant industry should be fostered and protected that it may some time be able to compete with those more firmly established.

As has been shown, the labor employed on the ranges where sheep find cheap sustenance the year round is not a factor in the case. To plead for its protection under any form of tariff regulation would be ridiculous. What, then, does need protection, either under the tariff or under the benefice of special legislation exempting it from the rule which applies to industry and commerce generally? To further protect the products of the sheep farm will be to increase either the value of the flocks or of the land upon which the flocks are pastured, with the result that ever increasing rates of protective duties would be asked, just as it is shown the owners of orchards in the western states seek higher duties on their products as the value of their lands increases. There are but few sheep owners and few orchard owners compared with the millions of persons who buy and use their products. Are not those who pay entitled to some consideration?

THE prolongation of the coal strike in America, with apparently little prospect of its immediate settlement, emphasizes the great loss in working days due to labor difficulties every year throughout the world. For instance, an issue of the Labor Gazette in London showed that 3,500,000 working days were lost in Great Britain in a single month recently from this cause. Cannot some substitute be found for the strike that will obtain the same results without the payment of such a deplorable price for them?

TOWARD the end of this year the mandate of the present Australian Parliament will come to an end and a new election will be in order. Premier Hughes, whose career resembles that of his fellow Welshman, David Lloyd George, in so many ways, both spectacular and statesman-wise, will be hard put to it, it seems likely, to retain the great power he won during the war. Like Lloyd George, Mr. Hughes began his career as an extreme radical. For years he was the representative in Parliament and the unchallenged leader in the economic field of the most aggressive and powerful of Australia's trade unions, the dockers. Like Lloyd George, he was a lawyer, and, in 1914, the year in which the Australian Labor Party reached the high-water mark of its power in the Commonwealth, with a majority of 30 to 5 in the Senate and 40 to 35 in the House of Representatives, he was Attorney-General of the Labor Government. When Andrew Fisher became Australian Commissioner in London, in 1915, Mr. Hughes succeeded him as Premier, and for almost seven years he has been all but dictator in democratic Australia.

Early in 1916, in the course of a visit to London, Mr. Hughes astounded his party by announcing his conversion to a policy of militant nationalism. Such was his personal strength that he won over enough members of the lower house to establish his new policy, and, in 1917, he broke the power of the anti-war Laborites in the Senate by triumphantly winning the election of that year for a nationalist coalition. His dearest hope, however, that Australia would accept conscription, was defeated in one of the closest elections ever held in a democratic country, the anti-conscriptionists winning by the narrow margin of 1,145,198 to 1,034,948, in spite of the fact that every state Labor government, save that of Queensland, and every other important interest of the Australian Nation espoused his cause.

The extreme bitterness over this and similar issues led to the Premier's expulsion from the Labor Party and to the gravitation of himself and his followers toward a central policy which relied more and more on the support of his former political adversaries, the Liberals. The breach was yet more definitely widened at the Peace Conference, where Mr. Hughes assumed the leadership of the "Make Germany Pay" Party which succeeded in imposing Britain's pension bill on the Versailles Treaty, a position which is, of course, very much modified now, but which amply decorated the British political stage for the "khaki election" of 1918.

All these moves, as in Lloyd George's case, strengthened Mr. Hughes with the moderates, but built up a party whose authority has been diminishing as the war issues which created its solidarity have been receding further and further from the scene. The inevitable break with his moderate followers now appears to have come, and they cherish great hopes at the coming election, under the leadership of the sanguineous, though sometimes indiscreet William A. Watt, who acted as Premier while Mr. Hughes was carrying out his stormy mission to Europe, of returning to power under the banner of the pre-war Liberal organization. Economy is, as usual, one of the ever-present issues, but the continuance of the "White Australia" theory, which Mr. Hughes favors but which the Liberals are inclined to modify, at least as regards the totally undeveloped tropical area of the Northern Territory will likewise be a keen election cry. A good part of the election will be fought on the personal question, and here Mr. Hughes has the many precedents against him of war heroes in statecraft who have been resoundingly rejected by their own people after their service was done.

The Premier is in the quandary of occupying a diminishing middle ground between two increasingly hostile wings. Labor on the one hand is implacable, and the Liberals are a little bored. At present there seems to be no issue sufficiently compelling for Mr. Hughes to ride through triumphantly once again. The great spell he has cast on the Australian imagination, his undaunted courage and adroit political resource, are, of course, factors which should not be too easily discounted. Moreover, Australia is still, beside the rest of the world, a model Government, and Mr. Hughes has sturdily maintained its good name abroad and at home. Electoral campaigns in Australia, with its small population and its relatively high political intelligence, are far ahead of the standards both of England and America. The personal maneuvers and the developing issues of the forthcoming Commonwealth election will be well worth the world's attention.

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH contributed a quatrain to The Chap-Book in 1894 that may well be pondered today by those advanced young critics who affirm that there is no old thing under the sun worthy of emulation, that standards are merely things of weight and not of measure, and that a "newness" that fairly shouts is the sole virtue of contemporary letters. Mr. Aldrich presented pithily enough a truism that has ceased to concern many of the younger groups because it touches upon a vital fact that does not interest them. He wrote:

No bird has ever uttered note
That was not in some first bird's throat;
Since Eden's freshness and man's fall
No rose has been original.

No one can plod his way through a dozen or more of the contemporary journals that contain the work of the younger men or mingle with them for a week without having the fact borne in upon him that these groups are preponderantly immersed in questions of How rather than What. And by that is meant the obvious truth that most of the younger writers concern them-

selves first of all with questions of technique and style, problems of presentation, and methods of outlining thought in a totally new fashion rather than with subject-matter, plot, characterization, and the holding of the mirror up to life, which, after all, is the true function of literary art.

There must be some reason for this sudden excitement about means of presentation, and it may be of some interest to point out the probable cause of this attitude. Practically the whole school of moderns has swept in since 1914 and that momentous day when the German army corps crossed the bridge into Belgium. An entire era passed out of active existence at that time. Thought came to a standstill and men were swept by passions. War has always been a delusion promulgated by minds that do not think straightly and into whose makeup a great modicum of passion has entered. It was not alone nations that went to war in 1914 and the years that followed. Literature went to war also. Just as the great struggle in France and Belgium was an attempted destruction of an old order of things, so too was the war that sought, in its field in contemporary letters, to destroy an order that had seemingly graced with a permanency. The thoughts of men, ruled by passion, sought new means of gaining passion's ends in battle. Young writers, ruled by the passion of the moment and intent only on destroying a system of standards that appeared to them old and outworn, also sought new means of exerting their influence. Form in literature can only be changed by the introduction of a better form. And this is what the young men have been trying to do—to seek out better forms; and the very search has so intrigued them that they have lost sight of the sole objective of literature.

With the passing of the war have come many counsels and discussions regarding reconstruction. Passions have cooled and become more amenable to sound reasoning, and true objectives have forged again to the fore. The same may be expected in literature. Already we have Mr. Louis Untermeyer announcing the decline of vers libre in a recent issue of *The Nation*. Such radical poets as Masters, Kreymborg, and H. D. are turning back to rhyme. The red Left of literature is closely bunched in the modern novel at present, but even there form is slowly giving place as the sole concern to a belated recognition that thought and subject-matter are, after all, the important thing. In the long run the great ends of literature must be served, and the passionate and sophomoric intentness on form that must be new will sink to its proper secondary place.

Editorial Notes

THE increasing cost of litigation in London is having a boomerang effect, and lawyers in the Temple are considering whether they would not get more work in the courts if their retainers and refreshers were on a lower scale. They have gone a long way since Lord Eldon, as Solicitor-General, gave an "opinion" extending to four folios for one guinea, and few of them are likely to have a chance of picking up a brief for 50,000 guineas, as Serjeant Ballantine did when he went to India to defend the Gaekwar of Baroda. Between the single guinea and the 50,000 guineas there is a wide field, where many a struggling barrister might make an honest living if the heads of the profession would agree to moderate their charges. Let them look on part of their post-war earnings as bonus, and try to work back to pre-war conditions at the bar.

THE name of Queenstown has been officially changed to "Cobh," which is apparently its correct Gaelic title. Saxons will probably consider it a change for the worse, though the good Gael will certainly put this down to mere prejudice. Yet it does seem that the "nationalism" which insists on altering established place names might be supplied with a more profitable occupation. There was a fine outburst of it in the early days of the war when suddenly all Russian rather than German forms became fashionable. From St. Petersburg to Petrograd made little difference in the matter of pronunciation; but when Lemberg was replaced by Lwow—which, on the face of it, is more fitted for a dog to bark than a man to say—the game seemed scarcely worth the candle to some of the old Russia's allies. And now the Irish Free State is treading the same provoking path. Shall we see Dublin or Londonderry reappearing under the Gaelic parallels to Pskov and Przemysl?

COLLECTORS of relics and souvenirs often carry their zeal to excess, and sometimes their moral perspective becomes sadly twisted. Americans, especially those who get far from their home environment and influences by traveling in Europe, are not by any means immune to the temptations to "collect." Doubtless many of those who yielded to the relic lure in Rheims after the war when they had fragments of the great and martyred cathedral in their possession. To them the appeal now being made for return of such fragments should come with the greatest force. Anthony Thouriet, president of the Society of Friends of Rheims Cathedral, is asking all who possess or have knowledge of pieces of carvings or sculpture from the cathedral to return them to the society, which is trying to reconstruct some of the beauties destroyed by the bombardment. The simple statement of this appeal ought to induce everyone who has a Rheims relic of the kind desired to respond at once.

A RECENT report of a delay of eleven years between the mailing and delivery of a letter in America provoked little more than a smile, because it was so obviously the result of a trifling mistake and the whole affair did not amount to anything in reality. Far more serious, really, is the report that a Manchester, N. H., war veteran has just received a packet of thirty-five letters sent to him while he was in France between June and December, 1919, because this indicates a state of affairs existing during the war that was truly deplorable, and of only too frequent occurrence. Nor is the gravity of the situation in any way mitigated by the assurance that, while the envelopes of the letters were soiled, the contents were uninjured.